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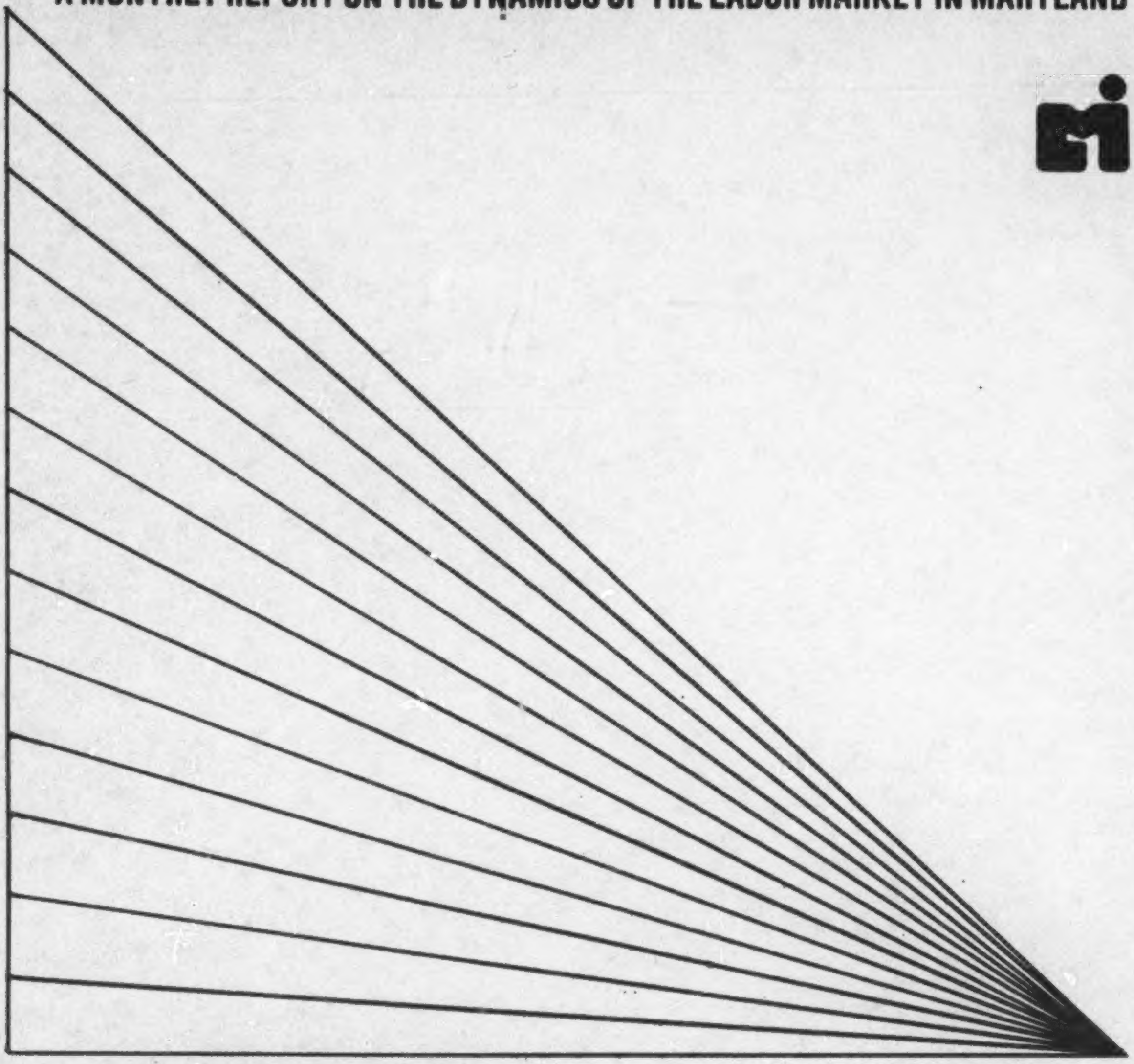
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1982

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate took a notable downturn from 8.6 percent in August to 8.1 percent in September. Both employment and unemployment decreased as summer workers and students left the labor force, local governments' summer jobs programs ended, schools rehired for the fall semester, retail stores began hiring for the holiday season, seasonal layoffs continued in construction, and manufacturing workers were recalled from unpaid vacations. Although the unemployment rate normally edges down in September, this decline was larger than in 1980 and 1981. Even though this is the highest September rate on record (back to 1970), it is the lowest rate experienced so far in 1982. The rate has subsided for three consecutive months from its summertime peak of 9.0 percent in June and from the record-breaking rate of 9.8 percent in January. In October, the rate is expected to hold steady. The nation's unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's for the 7th consecutive month, and the gap is widening. The U.S. rate actually registered a small gain from 9.6 percent in August to 9.7 percent in September.

Maryland's labor force contracted between August and September, as unemployment decreased by 12,851 persons and employment by 12,752 persons. Unemployment declined primarily due to drops in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance. Last September, small losses in unemployment balanced gains in employment. The labor force does exceed last September's by an estimated 15,727 persons, all in the unemployment sector. For the 31st consecutive month, the unemployment rate and volume were higher than a year ago, being higher than last September's rate of 7.0 percent and exceeding last September's unemployment volume by 25,315 persons or 16.7 percent. This September's employment is lower than in September, 1981 by 9,588 persons, than 1980 by 9,224 persons, and than 1979 by 16,101 persons.

As summer workers and student workers left the labor market, employment and unemployment continued the declines begun in August. Seasonal gains in employment were less noticeable this September than last September. This September, recalls in the manufacturing industries of nonelectrical machinery, food processing, and apparel/textiles were accompanied by layoffs in primary metals and electrical equipment. Hiring in transportation and retail trade did approximate that of last September, while seasonal layoffs in construction and finance/insurance/real estate occurred at the same pace as a year ago. In services, seasonal layoffs in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services slightly exceeded the hiring in business, private education, and social services. Federal government showed more extensive seasonal layoffs this September in defense and other agencies. Although seasonal hiring in public education caused state and local government to score a net monthly gain in both years, the slower hiring in education this year barely outnumbered the layoffs of summer workers. Manufacturing employment was lower than a year ago for the 33rd consecutive month, construction for the 31st month, transportation and state government each for the 3rd month, the local government for the 15th month.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate subsided from 10.0 percent in August to 9.7 percent in September. Employment decreased by an estimated 1,978 persons and unemployment by 4,627. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance dropped over the month. Manufacturing employment gained in the area as recalls from unpaid vacations in nonelectrical machinery, beverages, and apparel/textiles greatly outnumbered the layoffs in primary metals. Seasonal layoffs continued in construction and federal government. Less affected than other areas by seasonal layoffs, the Baltimore region's retail trade and services increased more extensively than statewide. The transportation industry gained. Seasonal hiring at public universities and colleges was outnumbered by layoffs in other state agencies. In local government, hiring by public elementary/secondary schools barely outnumbered layoffs of summer workers by city and county governments. Baltimore City's unemployment rate decreased from 11.6 percent to 11.4 percent. Recalls from unpaid vacations in manufacturing industries caused Carroll County's rate to fall from 12.1 percent to 8.3 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area dipped from 5.2 percent to 5.0 percent. Employment declined by 3,673 persons and unemployment by 2,041. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance receded over the month. The most noticeable employment trend was the net increase in state/local government, as hiring in public education outnumbered city and county governments' layoffs of summer workers. Seasonal layoffs were observed in federal government, construction, business services, and amusement/recreation services. Meanwhile, seasonal hiring occurred in transportation, retail trade, and private education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped dramatically from 14.5 percent to 12.7 percent, with employment falling by 1,436 persons and unemployment by 3,214 persons. Most striking was the decrease in Washington County's rate from 17.9 percent to 13.5 percent, due to recalls from unpaid vacations in manufacturing. Garrett County's rate actually increased from 15.3 percent to 16.6 percent, with seasonal declines in employment. In the area, jobs at certain large manufacturing plants were cut back. Some hiring was noted in construction, and extensive seasonal hiring was seen in education. Summer job programs of city and county governments ended.

Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased from August in three counties and decreased in eight. Seasonal layoffs were registered at eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, and city/county governments, as well as seasonal hiring by county boards of education. As summer workers left the labor market, unemployment rates dropped in St. Mary's, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot counties. Recalls after model changeovers in Delaware's automobile industry caused Cecil County's rate to fall from 14.6 percent to 9.9 percent. Seasonal drops in employment without the accompanying decreases in unemployment resulted in higher unemployment rates for Somerset and Worcester counties. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for September was 16.6 percent in Garrett County and the lowest was 3.8 percent in Talbot County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland advanced to 1,666,600 in September, gaining 3,900 jobs over the month, a marked decrease from the 11,500 increase reported last September. Since September, 1979, employment has receded by 47,500 jobs. For the 12th consecutive month, the number of jobs fell below the year-ago level, with a deficit of 42,300 from September, 1981. Over the month, gains were observed in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, but growth was less substantial than increases from August and September in 1981. Last September, hiring was more extensive in the manufacturing industries of nonelectric machinery and food processing. This September, hiring in those industries, as well as in apparel/textiles, was modified by layoffs in primary metals and electric/electronic equipment. Nonmanufacturing's increases in transportation except railroads and trade were approximately equal to those of last September, while construction and finance/insurance/real estate decreased at the same pace as last September. Services held steady over the month last September but took a drop this September, when hiring was outnumbered by layoffs Federal government had fewer losses in September, 1981, and seasonal hiring in state/local government was more extensive a year ago.

Manufacturing employment, at 209,300, expanded by 2,200 jobs during September, after losses totaling 8,700 during July and August. Monthly increases in September, 1981 were a more extensive 3,500 jobs. Manufacturing, for the 33rd consecutive month, fell below the level of the corresponding month of the previous year, with September's drop at 23,800. Among manufacturing industries with marked declines from last September, primary metals tops the list, having a deficit of 6,400 with basic steel products losing 5,800. Heavy over-the-year losses also occurred in nonelectric machinery (-5,100), stone/clay/glass (-2,000), transportation equipment (-3,600), and chemicals (-1,500). Food processing exceeded year-ago employment, with 800 jobs added in meat products. Electric equipment rose a mere 200 over last September. Over the month, the nonelectrical equipment industry recalled 800 of the 4,000 layoffs in August. Substantial monthly growth, due to more business and recalls from unpaid vacations, was recorded by food/kindred products (+1,100), especially in beverages (+900) and meat products (+200). An additional 600 jobs were reported in apparel/textiles, where vacation shutdowns had caused a loss of 900 in July. More business and limited hiring brought jobs up by 200 to 300 in stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, chemicals, and printing/publishing. A 500 job reduction was seen in primary metals, after a drop by the same amount in August, due to less business in steel. Model changeover and less business in electrical/electronic equipment reduced this industry by 400. Temporary shutdowns and less business damaged leather/leather products, with a 300 loss.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Nonmanufacturing employment, below a year ago for the 12th consecutive month, dropped 18,500 below last September. Declining by 25,800 during July and August, this sector noted monthly growth of 1,700 jobs in September, considerably less than the 8,000 advance last September. Pronounced seasonal increases of 3,400 jobs were noted in local government where hiring in public elementary/secondary schools and community colleges outnumbered layoffs of summer workers by city and county governments. Last September, a greater increase of 4,800 jobs occurred, with more extensive hiring in public education.

Lower than last September by 8,000 jobs, local government reports below-a-year-ago employment for the 15th consecutive month. State government added 600 jobs during September, when seasonal hiring in public colleges and universities outnumbered seasonal layoffs by certain state establishments. Federal government declined by 2,300 with seasonal layoffs in defense and other federal agencies. Retail trade, boosted by hiring for the approaching holiday season, added 2,100 jobs, with gains throughout all trade except for seasonal layoffs by eating/drinking places. The transportation industry increased by 1,800 jobs during September, with seasonal recalls of school bus drivers along with hiring in trucking and water transportation services. Finance/insurance/real estate decreased by 1,200 jobs with seasonal layoffs and loss of summer workers in banking and real estate. Construction, seasonally subsiding after peak employment during the summer months, receded by 1,500 in September, after losing 1,300 jobs in the previous month. For the 31st consecutive month, construction is lower than a year ago, by 15,600 jobs in September. Services, after relatively stable employment during July and August, decreased by 600 jobs in September. Sizable layoffs due to end-of-summer cutbacks in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services outnumbered seasonal hiring in public education, social services, and business services.

Rising 4,600 above the August level, total nonagricultural payroll employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area registered 930,300, below last September by 23,200. Gains of 2,600 were noted in manufacturing, with nonelectric machinery (+800), beverages (+1,000), and apparel/textiles (+500) reporting the greatest growth. Primary metals (-500) and electric/electronic equipment (-200) took losses. Nonmanufacturing picked up 2,000 jobs, but ran 5,600 below last September's employment. Retail trade climbed 2,500 over the previous month, services gained 1,100 jobs, local government picked up a seasonal 800, and transportation except railroads added 1,000 jobs. Construction took a seasonal drop of 900, federal and state government each receded by 700, and 800 jobs were dropped in finance/insurance/real estate. Even though employment in the Metropolitan Area comprises 55.8 percent of total state nonagricultural payroll employment, job growth in the area's retail trade and services industries for September exceeded the gains statewide because seasonal influences are less of a factor in the area.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Brought about by better business conditions, more overtime, wage rate increases, and recalls from vacation shutdowns, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers rose by $7.02 in September, to $343.59. Hourly earnings, at $8.81, increased by 18 cents over the month, but rose a mere 6 cents since last September. The workweek, at an average of 39.0 hours, remained at its August level. Higher average hourly earnings were reported in most major manufacturing industries. Furniture/fixtures, nonelectric machinery, and rubber/plastics were the only industries in which average hourly earnings notably decreased from the August level. A shorter workweek was noted in quite a few industries. Transportation equipment, after shortened hours in August due to model changeover shutdown, reported a workweek longer in September by 4.2 hours. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased from August by $6.35, and hourly rates climbed 16 cents above the previous month's level. The workweek remained at the August level of 39.7 hours. Production workers in the Metro Area noted a 0.7 percent hike in average weekly income from a year ago. Statewide, weekly wages were 0.5 percent below those of last September.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during September, 1982 were down 9.9 percent from the number filed the preceding month. Fewer layoffs in the machinery except electrical and the rubber products industries were responsible for the decrease. The number of continued claims filed were down 10.7 percent the number of weeks compensated was up less than one percent, and the amount of payments increased 2.6 percent. The average weekly check amount was up 1.8 percent to $116.66.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 15.8 percent and continued claims were up 7.8 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were up 25.4 percent and continued claims were down 2.3 percent.

Claims activity for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activity. Initial claims were down 13.2 percent and continued claims decreased 10.9 percent. Weeks compensated were down 1.9 percent and the amount of payments decreased less than one percent. The average weekly check amount was up 1.2 percent to $117.23.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Data as of the end of federal fiscal year 1982 show the toll of the economic recession and of the budget cuts on the Maryland State Employment Service. Active applicants are down by 36 percent from FFY 1981. While this is primarily because of budget cuts' necessitating changes in registration policy, the increase in discouraged workers may be a contributing factor. Almost 50 percent fewer youth applicants (aged 21 and under) are active at the end of FFY 1982 as at the end of FFY 1981, and 50 percent fewer UI claimants are active at the end of FFY 1982. In fact, UI claimants represent a far smaller percentage of total applicants active at the end of FFY 1982 than at the end of FFY 1981. All other categories of characteristics have declined, with the economically disadvantaged category being the least affected (17 percent decline between FFY 1981 and 1982). In spite of this decline, the economically disadvantaged applicants comprise a greater percentage of total applicants in FFY 1982 than in FFY 1981. There has been a shift in occupations with fewer applicants in the professional, technical, or managerial occupations and with more being structural or X-entry (unskilled) workers. There are 58 percent fewer professional, technical, and managerial applicants and 51 percent fewer farming, fishery, and forestry applicants active at the end of FFY 1982 as compared to FFY 1981. All occupations have seen a decline, with processing workers having the least decline of 10 percent.

Nonagricultural openings received by the State Employment Service have declined by 25 percent from FFY 1981 and FFY 1982, primarily due to the economic recession. However, the budget cuts have had an impact on soliciting orders from employers. The machine trade occupations have been the hardest hit, with a 47 percent decline from FFY 1981 in openings received. Despite this decline, the occupational distribution of the openings received has not changed significantly. Openings received in service occupations account for the majority of the openings (28 percent), with clerical openings (20 percent) running a close second.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, as reported by the U.S. Department of Labor, inched up by a mere 0.2 percent in September, being the lowest monthly increase since April. Declining mortgage rates account for the slowing trend. The index for September stood at 293.3 for all items, which means it takes $29.33 to buy the same fixed foods and services that could be bought for $10.00 in 1967. From September, 1981, the Consumer Price Index had increased by 5.0 percent. Food and beverages indexed at 280.1, a slight 0.1 percent rise over the month and a 3.5 percent jump over the year. Accounting for a great portion of the rise in food costs were increased costs of eggs, poultry, meat, and fish, which rose in September after a 0.3 percent decrease in August. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, all items indexed at 289.2, for a two-month escalation of 1.1 percent and a yearly rise of 3.3 percent. Higher dental and medical care costs

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Continued)

account for much of the Area's increased index, along with housing costs which rose faster in Baltimore than on the national level. Food and beverages dropped by 0.1 percent over a two-month period and increased by 3.5 percent over a year ago, indexing at 276.7.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised annual average tables for 1976 and 1977 for the state's areas and counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

SEPTEMBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September '81
MARYLAND	2,175,040	2,200,643	1,998,235	2,010,987	176,805	189,656	8.1	8.6	7.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,083,604	1,090,209	978,898	980,876	104,706	109,333	9.7	10.0	8.2
BALTIMORE CITY	399,811	401,569	354,261	354,977	45,550	46,592	11.4	11.6	10.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	179,017	180,654	166,949	167,286	12,068	13,368	6.7	7.4	5.8
BALTIMORE*	329,201	329,625	295,204	295,800	33,997	33,825	10.3	10.3	8.0
CARROLL	47,338	49,436	43,386	43,474	3,952	5,962	8.3	12.1	5.9
HARFORD	72,052	72,411	65,708	65,841	6,344	6,570	8.8	9.1	6.2
HOWARD	56,185	56,516	53,389	53,497	2,796	3,019	5.0	5.3	3.8
D. C. AREA	773,303	779,017	734,993	738,666	38,310	40,351	5.0	5.2	4.6
CHARLES	42,356	42,697	40,605	40,808	1,751	1,889	4.1	4.4	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	336,760	339,456	323,189	324,804	13,571	14,652	4.0	4.3	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,187	396,864	371,199	373,054	22,988	23,810	5.8	6.0	5.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	142,958	147,608	124,799	126,235	18,159	21,373	12.7	14.5	9.4
ALLEGANY	33,741	34,145	29,017	29,479	4,724	4,666	14.0	13.7	10.9
FREDERICK*	45,380	45,252	40,921	40,457	4,459	4,795	9.8	10.6	7.2
GARRETT	11,539	12,209	9,628	10,338	1,911	1,871	16.6	15.3	14.7
WASHINGTON	52,298	56,002	45,233	45,961	7,065	10,041	13.5	17.9	9.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,394	12,604	9,900	10,935	1,494	1,669	13.1	13.2	12.5
ST. MARY'S	18,318	19,663	16,837	17,875	1,481	1,788	8.1	9.1	9.4
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,180	8,345	7,513	7,443	667	902	8.2	10.8	8.5
CECIL	29,954	31,530	26,981	26,933	2,973	4,597	9.9	14.6	7.6
DORCHESTER	16,076	16,306	14,421	14,520	1,655	1,786	10.3	11.0	8.1
KENT	8,013	8,429	7,336	7,613	677	816	8.4	9.7	10.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,331	10,983	9,574	9,960	757	1,023	7.3	9.3	7.1
SOMERSET	7,642	7,934	6,467	6,801	1,175	1,133	15.4	14.3	14.9
TALBOT	15,831	16,175	15,229	15,183	602	992	3.8	6.1	4.7
WICOMICO	30,134	29,955	27,369	27,224	2,765	2,731	9.2	9.1	8.8
WORCESTER	19,303	21,885	17,918	20.722	1,385	1,163	7.2	5.3	7.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	97,578	102,356	83,878	85,778	13,700	16,578	14.0	16.2	10.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	754,403	760,584	683,694	685,076	70,709	75,508	9.4	9.9	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	217,532	226,506	200,150	206,017	17,382	20,489	8.0	9.0	7.7
UNITED STATES[2]	110,546,000	111,887,000	99,851,000	101,177,000	10,695,000	10,710,000	9.7	9.6	7.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1666.6	1662.7	1708.9	930.3	925.7	953.5
Manufacturing	209.3	207.1	233.1	139.1	136.5	156.7
Durable Goods	110.6	110.3	130.2	80.6	79.9	94.5
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.3	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
Household furniture	1.1	1.2	1.4	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.0	6.8	9.0	4.7	4.5	6.6
Primary metal industries	22.7	23.2	29.1	21.1	21.6	27.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.8	15.3	20.6	14.7	15.3	20.5
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.3	10.3	7.2	6.9	7.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	13.3	12.5	18.4	9.5	8.7	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	34.0	33.4	24.4	24.5	24.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.8	3.2	3.6	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.3	24.3	22.4	18.5	18.5	17.1
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.3	13.3	16.9	7.6	7.5	10.7
Ship and boat building and repair	3.6	3.5	6.4	2.5	2.5	5.3
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.2	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.9
Nondurable Goods	98.7	96.8	102.9	58.5	56.6	62.2
Food and kindred products	26.3	25.2	25.5	12.7	11.7	12.4
Meat products	6.7	6.5	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.5	3.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.5	1.4
Beverages	4.6	3.7	4.9	3.0	2.0	3.1
Textile mill products	1.3	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.5	13.9	14.8	8.7	8.2	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.1	10.1	7.2	7.1	7.9
Printing and publishing	22.7	22.4	23.6	12.4	12.2	13.3
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.8	12.6	14.3	9.8	9.9	11.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.9	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.7	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	9.9	10.6	6.2	5.9	6.5
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.6
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.6	1.9	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1457.3	1455.6	1475.8	791.2	789.2	796.8
Construction	82.1	83.6	97.7	36.2	37.1	45.1
Transportation and public utilities	83.1	81.7	86.9	54.0	53.3	58.2
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.8	9.8	6.1	6.2	7.0
Transportation, except railroads	38.3	36.5	40.8	23.2	22.2	26.5
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.2	36.4	36.3	24.7	24.9	24.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.3	22.5	22.6	15.5	15.6	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.9	13.9	13.7	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.9	413.0	407.5	232.3	229.8	222.7
Wholesale trade	92.9	93.1	90.5	57.6	57.6	56.0
Retail trade	322.0	319.9	317.0	174.7	172.2	166.7
General merchandise stores	44.6	43.5	43.4	19.0	18.1	20.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.1	96.3	94.1	58.4	59.2	58.0
Banking	24.5	25.0	24.2	14.6	14.9	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.2	8.4	8.4	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.6	20.7	20.8	15.8	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	387.5	388.1	383.4	204.6	203.5	202.7
Private hospitals	57.2	57.2	55.3	37.7	37.7	36.3
Educational services	25.7	24.0	25.1	17.7	16.9	17.5
Engineering and architectural services	21.9	22.0	21.8	9.4	9.4	9.1
Total government	394.6	392.9	406.2	205.7	206.3	210.1
Total federal government	134.3	136.6	134.6	54.6	55.3	54.2
Total state and local government	260.3	256.3	271.6	151.1	151.0	155.9
Total state government	87.5	86.9	90.8	63.6	64.3	64.2
Total local government	172.8	169.4	180.8	87.5	86.7	91.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

SEPTEMBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
Manufacturing	$343.59	$336.57	$345.31	39.0	39.0	39.6	$ 8.81	$ 8.63	$ 8.72
DURABLE GOODS	386.51	380.42	393.41	39.2	39.3	40.6	9.86	9.68	9.69
Lumber and wood products	249.66	265.86	232.32	37.6	40.1	36.3	6.64	6.63	6.40
Furniture and fixtures	241.13	278.83	250.93	39.4	42.7	44.1	6.12	6.53	5.69
Stone, clay and glass products	364.42	368.88	343.54	40.9	42.4	38.6	8.91	8.70	8.90
Primary metal industries	518.15	513.71	577.61	38.9	38.8	44.5	13.32	13.24	12.98
Fabricated metal products	385.81	379.38	332.73	41.8	42.2	39.8	9.32	8.99	8.36
Machinery except electrical	330.40	339.16	349.20	39.1	39.3	38.8	8.45	8.63	9.00
Electric and electronic equipment	332.45	331.58	305.37	40.2	41.5	41.1	8.27	7.99	7.43
Transportation equipment	407.21	347.71	396.68	36.1	31.9	36.9	11.28	10.90	10.75
Instruments and related products	294.89	298.65	248.30	38.1	39.4	38.2	7.74	7.58	6.50
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	210.10	209.07	227.89	34.9	35.8	38.3	6.02	5.84	5.95
NONDURABLE GOODS	301.09	291.41	285.70	38.9	38.7	38.4	7.74	7.53	7.44
Food and kindred products	290.14	269.58	269.19	39.8	38.9	38.9	7.29	6.93	6.92
Apparel and other textile products	198.74	191.45	196.96	35.3	35.0	33.9	5.63	5.47	5.81
Paper and allied products	305.69	297.25	304.36	39.7	41.0	40.1	7.70	7.25	7.59
Printing and publishing	361.17	355.09	339.21	37.7	38.1	37.9	9.58	9.32	8.95
Chemicals and allied products	406.43	396.88	358.64	41.6	41.0	41.8	9.77	9.68	8.58
Rubber and misc. plastic products	296.42	297.66	294.17	41.4	41.0	41.2	7.16	7.26	7.14
Leather and leather products	173.68	172.22	165.76	35.3	36.8	32.0	4.92	4.68	5.18

Covers an estimated 137,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
MANUFACTURING	$370.40	$364.05	$367.84	39.7	39.7	40.6	$ 9.33	$ 9.17	$ 9.06
DURABLE GOODS	412.77	406.85	415.11	39.5	39.5	41.1	10.45	10.30	10.10
Stone, clay and glass products	384.47	387.94	338.98	41.7	43.2	39.6	9.22	8.98	8.56
Primary metal industries	523.32	519.79	582.35	39.2	39.2	44.9	13.35	13.26	12.97
Fabricated metal products	402.38	398.41	320.15	42.4	43.4	38.9	9.49	9.18	8.23
Machinery except electrical	325.08	336.38	306.48	38.7	38.4	38.6	8.40	8.76	7.94
Electric and electronic equipment	368.94	364.20	328.03	41.5	43.1	40.8	8.89	8.45	8.04
Transportation equipment	416.21	336.71	390.15	34.2	28.2	35.5	12.17	11.94	10.99
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	187.37	191.08	245.75	33.7	33.7	38.1	5.56	5.67	6.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.02	306.80	295.66	39.8	40.0	39.9	7.89	7.67	7.41
Food and kindred products	358.90	337.00	332.84	41.3	40.7	42.4	8.69	8.28	7.85
Apparel and other textile products	212.18	201.60	211.90	35.6	35.0	32.7	5.96	5.76	6.48
Paper and allied products	253.76	266.07	261.04	39.9	42.3	41.5	6.36	6.29	6.29
Printing and publishing	336.70	333.75	320.78	37.0	37.5	37.3	9.10	8.90	8.60
Chemicals and allied products	470.46	440.99	405.64	43.4	41.8	43.9	10.84	10.55	9.24
Rubber and misc. plastic products	261.26	269.99	233.87	42.9	43.9	42.6	6.09	6.15	5.49

Covers an estimated 88,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

September, 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
Total Initial Claims	31,409	34,862	23,307	17,464	20,131	14,880
Total Continued Claims	225,337	252,454	168,803	143,556	161,155	105,019
Total Number of Payments	215,051	213,412	153,183	134,545	137,081	99,410
Total Amount of Payments	$25,087,902	$24,462,528	$15,879,375	$15,772,594	$15,877,092	$10,480,858
Average Weekly Payment	$116.66	$114.63	$103.39	$117.23	$115.82	$105.94

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	352	304	398
Total continued claims	2,613	2,425	3,535
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	252	201	276
Total Continued claims	499	511	2,236

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	SEPT.,1982		JUNE, 1982	SEPT.,1981		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	59839	100	78367	93466	100	-36
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	8474	14	13104	16654	18	-49
22-39	38208	64	47861	57171	61	-33
40-54	10205	17	13158	14862	16	-31
55 AND OVER	2952	5	4244	4779	5	-38
SEX						
MALE	27270	46	39226	44012	47	-38
FEMALE	32569	54	39141	49454	53	-34
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	27811	46	38608	47931	51	-42
BLACK *	30955	52	38530	43571	47	-29
HISPANIC	410	1	442	720	1	-43
OTHER	663	1	787	1244	1	-47
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	28884	48	44779	57713	62	-50
VETERAN	8612	14	10997	13033	14	-34
HANDICAPPED	2519	4	3502	4522	5	-44
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	35452	59	39194	42937	46	-17

* NOT HISPANIC

	SEPT.,1982		JUNE, 1982	SEPT.,1981		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	56101	100	72298	88694	100	-37
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4642	8	6831	10925	12	-58
CLERICAL	9563	17	12278	17269	19	-45
SALES	1624	3	2522	3688	4	-56
SERVICE	10642	19	12777	16053	18	-34
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	506	1	792	1037	1	-51
PROCESSING	1818	3	2125	2012	2	-10
MACHINE TRADES	2740	5	3546	3943	4	-31
BENCHWORK	2147	4	2628	3013	3	-29
STRUCTURAL WORK	7830	14	11019	10137	11	-23
MISCELLANEOUS	5541	10	7696	9046	10	-39
X-ENTRY	8556	15	9553	10932	12	-22
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	36795	100	25591	48824	100	-25
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	2273	7	1738	3649	7	-38
CLERICAL	7465	20	5177	10534	22	-29
SALES	2942	7	1912	3109	6	-5
SERVICE	10292	28	7236	12509	26	-18
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	685	2	575	1220	2	-44
PROCESSING	1571	3	692	1100	2	43
MACHINE TRADES	1537	5	1199	2880	6	-47
BENCHWORK	1586	5	1152	1985	4	-20
STRUCTURAL WORK	4724	13	3239	7303	15	-35
MISCELLANEOUS	3684	10	2643	4519	9	-18
X-ENTRY	----	---	----	----	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	521.5	520.2	528.9
Manufacturing*	25.1	24.8	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.2	6.1	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.7	6.6	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	496.4	495.4	505.0
Construction	30.5	30.9	36.4
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	14.6	14.0
Trucking and warehousing	6.9	6.7	6.3
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.9	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.0	135.5	134.7
General merchandise stores	17.1	16.8	17.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.3	29.6	28.6
Banking	6.5	6.6	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	138.2	138.9	136.7
Total government	147.4	145.9	154.6
Total federal government	70.1	71.2	70.7
Total state and local government	77.3	74.7	83.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]
SEPTEMBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.8	119.3	116.6
Manufacturing	24.0	23.7	24.4
Food & kindred products*	9.4	9.4	8.8
Meat products	4.8	4.6	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.5	2.5	2.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	7.9	7.7	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	92.8	95.6	92.2
Construction	7.6	7.8	7.6
Transportation & public utilities*	6.8	6.6	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	29.9	31.4	29.4
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.2	4.0
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	22.7	24.0	22.0
Health services	7.6	7.5	7.5
Total government	21.8	21.6	22.3
Total federal government	4.6	4.7	4.5
Total state & local government	17.2	16.9	17.8

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]
September 1982

Major Industry Grouping	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	104.1	104.4	112.2
Manufacturing	21.5	22.7	28.2
Apparel & other textile products	3.1	3.2	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.1	1.3
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other manufacturing	15.0	15.9	20.9
Nonmanufacturing	82.6	81.7	84.0
Construction	7.7	7.3	7.7
Transportation & public utilities	6.7	6.7	7.5
Railroad transportation	2.1	2.1	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	24.5	24.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	19.4	19.6	19.7
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.9	22.2	22.2
Health services	8.7	8.8	8.5
Total government	17.4	17.3	18.5
Total federal government	2.9	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	14.5	14.2	15.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

SEPTEMBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	September 1982	August 1982	September 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	431.7	430.4	444.0
Manufacturing	58.1	56.8	63.6
Durable Goods*	25.0	24.8	29.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.1	2.0	3.7
Primary metal industries	7.3	7.4	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	2.9	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.2	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	3.8	3.9	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.6	4.5	5.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.9	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	33.1	32.0	33.7
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.2	8.1
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.9	4.4	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.4	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.4	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.1	7.9	8.5
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.6	6.5	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.1	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	1.9	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	373.6	373.6	380.4
Construction	13.2	14.1	17.5
Transportation & public util.*	37.3	37.2	39.8
Railroad transportation	3.8	3.9	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.0	12.8	15.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.8	6.4
Water transportation	4.4	4.1	6.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.7	96.7	96.6
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	39.7	38.8
Banking	11.4	11.7	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	11.0	10.9
Service & mining*	107.5	105.6	106.0
Health services	35.8	35.8	34.5
Educational services	12.8	11.5	12.3
Misc. services	4.2	4.3	4.2
Total government	78.7	80.3	81.7
Total federal government	13.0	13.1	13.3
Total state & local government	65.7	67.2	68.4
Total state government	33.2	34.1	33.8
Total local government	32.5	33.1	34.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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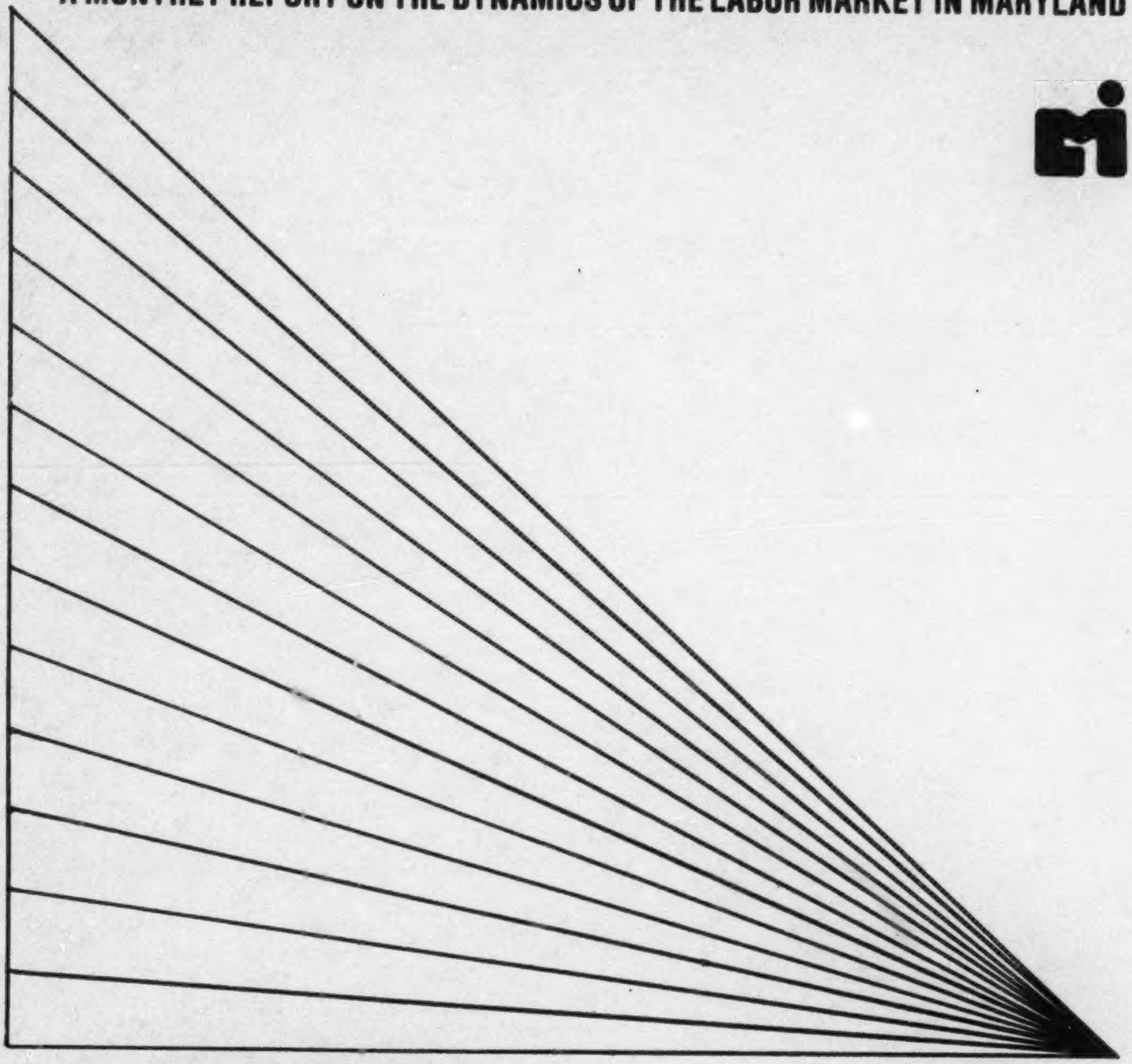
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1982

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

OCTOBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate inched down from its September rate of 8.1 percent to a new low for the year of 8.0 percent in October. Still, this is the highest rate on record (back to 1970) for October. For the 8th consecutive month, the U.S. unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's, and the gap is widening. The U.S. rate for October (not seasonally adjusted) came to 9.9 percent, up from 9.7 percent in September. This represents a record for 1982 and surpasses rates experienced during the 1973-1975 recession.

Unemployment subsided in Maryland by an estimated 3,500 persons during October and employment advanced by 5,975, producing a net increase in the civilian labor force of 2,475. This occurred as schools became fully staffed, retail stores began hiring for the holiday season, recalls from August layoffs occurred in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, lowered interest rates caused unseasonable hiring in construction, and employment gained in trucking. Such hiring outnumbered layoffs due to less business in manufacturing, business services, and social services as well as the sizable seasonal reductions in eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture. October marked the 4th consecutive month that both the unemployment rate and volume have declined and set record lows for the year. Claims filed for unemployment did increase somewhat over the month.

For the 32nd consecutive month, both the unemployment rate and volume were higher than a year ago. Last October's rate amounted to 7.1 percent, and the unemployment volume was lower by 20,554 persons or 13.4 percent than this October's. Last October, the unemployment rate was also little changed from its September level; however, employment declined while unemployment rose. The labor force has expanded by an estimated 22,029 persons since last October. Since employment is up by only an estimated 1,475 persons over the year, 93 percent of the labor force's gain is in unemployment. Employment does remain at an unusually low level, being lower than in October, 1980 by an estimated 16,332 persons.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate declined from 9.7 percent in September to 9.4 percent in October. Meanwhile, Baltimore City's rate subsided from 11.5 percent to 11.2 percent. All of the area's counties followed trends set statewide of rising employment and decreasing unemployment except Carroll County, whose rate increased from 8.2 percent to 9.2 percent. Layoffs in the county's manufacturing were noted during the month. The Baltimore area's employment followed trends shown statewide except that manufacturing declined to a greater extent, services exhibited far fewer seasonal layoffs, and public universities and colleges displayed far fewer seasonal recalls.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area went from 5.0 percent in September to 4.8 percent in October. Though employment was little changed, the unemployment volume declined. Over the month, layoffs were noted in services and recalls in construction, trucking, trade, and education. Western Maryland's unemployment rate remained at its September level of 12.5 percent, with small gains in employment and unemployment. Recalls were notable in manufacturing and education, as seasonal layoffs were observed in construction. In Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, the counties followed trends seen statewide of minor changes in unemployment rates. The rates edged up from September in eight of the counties and down in three. The only significant change was the seasonal jump in Worcester County's unemployment rate from 7.1 percent to 11.2 percent. As summer visitors left the beach resorts and agriculture activity slowed, employment dropped and unemployment jumped. For October, Montgomery County had the state's lowest unemployment rate of 4.0 percent and Garrett County the highest rate of 16.9 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland rose substantially in October, to register 1,680,700. For the 13th consecutive month, total jobs receded from the year-ago level, with October's drop from the previous October standing at 27,600. Monthly growth of 10,800 from September is more favorable than a net decline of 600 jobs last October. Manufacturing's monthly decrease was much smaller than last October, and nonmanufacturing displayed far more extensive increases than a year ago. A predominant factor in nonmanufacturing growth was extensive seasonal gain in state and local government.

Manufacturing jobs declined to 208,400, with a drop of 800 from September. For the 34th consecutive month, manufacturing was below the year-ago level, with a deficit of 22,700 in October. A notable gain of 1,300 in nonelectric machinery this October contrasts favorably with scattered layoffs throughout manufacturing last October, which totaled 2,000. Nonelectric machinery's remarkable monthly growth follows recalls of 800 workers in September, but fails to compensate for the drastic 4,000 job reduction in August. This industry is 3,600 jobs below its level a year ago. Printing/publishing was the only other industry in the manufacturing sector which reported gains from September to October, with a 200 rise from September. Heavy losses were noted in apparel/textile products, with jobs 600 below the September level and including a 400 reduction in men's/boys' suits/coats. This month's employment in apparel/textiles stands 1,000 below the level of last October. Primary metals also sustained a 600 job loss from September, with layoffs of an estimated 300 in blast furnace/basic steel products in addition to other reductions. Primary metals employment falls 6,500 jobs below last October's level. Stone/clay/glass products lost 300 during October. Compared to last October, jobs have declined by 2,000. Rubber/plastic products dropped by 300 while food/kindred products and leather/leather products both lost 200.

Nonmanufacturing rose to 1,472,300 in October, advancing 11,600 jobs over the month and exceeding last October's monthly increase of 1,400 jobs. Nonmanufacturing employment falls 4,900 below last October, marking the 13th consecutive month that jobs are below levels of a year ago. Contributing to this sector's monthly growth was a notable increase of 13,600 in local government, with sizable seasonal hiring by elementary/secondary schools, community colleges, and other local government agencies. Although local government fails to meet the year-ago level, October's employment is only 700 below that of a year ago, much smaller than the September difference of 5,800 jobs. State government was up by 3,100 jobs over the month, with continued seasonal hiring in public universities and colleges. Last October, state government rose by only 200 jobs as sizable layoffs in noneducation state agencies moderated the hiring in education. Transportation except railroads reported an additional 1,300 jobs from September, with sizable hiring in the trucking industry, but falls 800 below last October's level. More business for special trades contractors boosted construction by 800 jobs, after a seasonal loss of 2,200 during August and September. Last October, construction decreased by 1,500 after receding by 2,500 in August and September. Construction jobs are 2,700 below last October's level, marking 32 consecutive months of jobs below the year-ago level. Extensive cutbacks (-4,800) were reported in services during October when seasonal hiring in educational services was outnumbered by layoffs due to less business in social services and business services and due to continued seasonal reductions in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture services. Services jobs did rise 2,700 above last October's employment. Retail trade lost 1,400 jobs as seasonal layoffs continued in eating/drinking places, outnumbering hiring for the approaching holiday season in general merchandise (+1,100) and other retail industries. Retail trade employment is 4,300 above last October's jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate was down by 900 over the month, with seasonal layoffs in banking and real estate. Federal government decreased by 300 jobs, as defense hiring was exceeded by layoffs in other federal establishments. Last October, an even greater 1,100 cutback occurred in federal government.

Total nonagricultural payroll employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, comprising 55.9 percent of statewide employment, rose to 939,500, climbing 7,400 above September's jobs and decreasing by 15,800 over the year. Manufacturing, at 137,000, declined by 2,000 from September and by 18,300 over the year. In nonmanufacturing, a gain of 9,400 was seen since September. Over the year, jobs increased by 2,500.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increasing by $9.95 since September, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers increased to $354.42 in October. More overtime and longer scheduled workweeks increased average weekly hours by 0.5 hours to 39.6. Average hourly earnings, reported at $8.95, increased by 14 cents from September. Sizable increases in hourly earnings were noted in nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment, with lesser increases reported in electric/electronic equipment, chemicals, and rubber/plastics. Reduced average hourly pay was seen in lumber/wood products, stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, instruments, food/kindred products, and miscellaneous manufacturing. A longer workweek occurred in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, printing/publishing, and transportation equipment. A shorter average workweek was noted in rubber/plastics and leather. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers earned average weekly pay of $382.04, increasing by $10.71 from September. The average workweek lengthened by 0.5 hour to 40.3, and hourly pay rose by 15 cents to average $9.48. Over the year, weekly earnings increased by 6.9 percent in the Metropolitan Area; while statewide, a smaller 4.8 percent increase in weekly pay was reported.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in October, 1982 for the regular unemployment insurance program increased 1.3 percent over the number filed in the previous month. Significant layoffs in the industries of primary metals, apparel, both electrical and non-electrical machinery, and food processing were responsible for the claims volume. The number of continued claims decreased 2.4 percent, the number of weeks compensated was down 11.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 10.6 percent. The average weekly check amount rose slightly, to $117.64.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program increased 21.6 percent and continued claims rose 29.7 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen increased 3.2 percent and continued claims were down 6.4 percent.

Initial claims filed in Baltimore Metropolitan Area local offices decreased slightly as significant layoffs were reported in only two industries, primary metals and non-electrical machinery. The other activities followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Continued claims were down less than one percent, weeks compensated declined 8.6 percent, and amount of payments decreased 7.0 percent. The average weekly benefit amount rose slightly, to $119.29.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index, remaining near the low level of recent months, registered 294.1 in October. This represents a moderate 0.3 percent increase since September and a low 5.1 percent rise since last October. Contributing to October's slight increase are increased transportation costs, higher prices for new houses, and increased medical costs. The index for food and beverages, at 279.6, was reduced from September by 0.2 percent and was only 3.4 percent above October of last year. The Agriculture Department noted a decrease in the price of beef, veal, pork, and eggs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home indexed at 269.1, a drop of 1.9 percent over the month and a mere 0.6 percent above October, 1981.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 4th quarter 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

OCTOBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	October	September**	October	September**	October	September**	October	Sept. **	October'81
MARYLAND	2,181,403	2,178,928	2,007,331	2,001,356	174,072	177,572	8.0	8.1	7.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,090,536	1,085,742	988,202	980,107	102,334	105,635	9.4	9.7	8.2
BALTIMORE CITY	402,877	400,863	357,629	354,699	45,248	46,164	11.2	11.5	10.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,033	179,571	168,536	167,155	11,497	12,416	6.4	6.9	5.8
BALTIMORE*	330,715	329,570	298,010	295,569	32,705	34,001	9.9	10.3	8.0
CARROLL	48,225	47,327	43,799	43,440	4,426	3,887	9.2	8.2	6.5
HARFORD	72,203	72,175	66,332	65,789	5,871	6,386	8.1	8.8	6.9
HOWARD	56,484	56,236	53,897	53,455	2,587	2,781	4.6	4.9	3.9
D. C. AREA	772,392	773,775	735,009	735,339	37,383	38,436	4.8	5.0	4.6
CHARLES	42,410	42,375	40,606	40,624	1,804	1,751	4.3	4.1	4.3
MONTGOMERY*	336,605	336,849	323,196	323,341	13,409	13,508	4.0	4.0	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	393,377	394,551	371,207	371,374	22,170	23,177	5.6	5.9	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,603	143,596	127,438	125,672	18,165	17,924	12.5	12.5	9.7
ALLEGANY	35,022	33,965	30,372	29,237	4,650	4,728	13.3	13.9	10.7
FREDERICK*	45,818	45,665	41,270	41,229	4,548	4,436	9.9	9.7	7.9
GARRETT	11,963	11,573	9,941	9,688	2,022	1,885	16.9	16.3	12.8
WASHINGTON	52,800	52,393	45,855	45,518	6,945	6,875	13.2	13.1	9.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,278	11,490	9,786	9,998	1,492	1,492	13.2	13.0	13.0
ST. MARY'S	18,385	18,343	16,960	16,876	1,425	1,467	7.8	8.0	9.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,319	8,221	7,570	7,556	749	665	9.0	8.1	9.0
CECIL	29,915	29,882	27,057	26,921	2,858	2,961	9.6	9.9	7.6
DORCHESTER	16,210	16,145	14,548	14,492	1,662	1,653	10.3	10.2	8.7
KENT	8,143	8,049	7,432	7,379	711	670	8.7	8.3	8.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,420	10,390	9,650	9,636	770	754	7.4	7.3	6.8
SOMERSET	7,434	7,661	6,324	6,507	1,110	1,154	14.9	15.1	13.9
TALBOT	15,797	15,902	15,139	15,287	658	615	4.2	3.9	4.3
WICOMICO	30,382	30,327	27,490	27,563	2,892	2,764	9.5	9.1	9.4
WORCESTER	16,591	19,404	14,726	18,023	1,865	1,381	11.2	7.1	12.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	99,785	97,931	86,168	84,443	13,617	13,488	13.6	13.8	10.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	759,821	756,172	690,192	684,538	69,629	71,634	9.2	9.5	8.3
BALANCE OF STATE*	215,284	218,189	197,288	200,862	17,996	17,327	8.4	7.9	8.1
UNITED STATES[2]	110,767,000	110,546,000	99,825,000	99,851,000	10,942,000	10,695,000	9.9	9.7	7.5

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

OCTOBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1680.7	1669.9	1708.3	939.5	932.1	955.3
Manufacturing	208.4	209.2	231.1	137.0	139.0	155.3
Durable Goods	111.1	110.6	129.0	79.2	80.6	93.6
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
Household furniture	1.2	1.1	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	7.0	8.7	4.4	4.7	6.5
Primary metal industries	22.1	22.7	28.6	20.5	21.1	26.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.5	14.8	20.1	14.3	14.7	20.0
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.5	9.9	7.1	7.2	7.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.8	3.8	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	14.6	13.3	18.2	9.1	9.5	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.7	33.6	33.7	24.4	24.4	24.6
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.9	2.8	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.4	24.4	22.6	18.5	18.5	17.2
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	16.9	7.7	7.7	10.6
Ship and boat building and repair	3.6	3.6	6.6	2.5	2.5	5.4
Instruments and related products	2.3	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.8
Nondurable Goods	97.3	98.6	102.1	57.8	58.4	61.7
Food and kindred products	26.1	26.3	25.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
Meat products	6.4	6.7	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.3	3.2	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.7	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.8	14.4	14.8	8.3	8.7	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.2	10.0	7.1	7.2	7.8
Printing and publishing	22.8	22.6	23.3	12.5	12.4	13.1
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	12.8	14.2	9.7	9.8	11.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.9	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.7	10.0	10.3	6.1	6.2	6.3
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.9	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.1	1.3	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1472.3	1460.7	1477.2	802.5	793.1	800.0
Construction	83.5	82.7	96.2	36.7	36.6	44.3
Transportation and public utilities	84.0	82.9	86.2	54.7	53.8	57.7
Railroad transportation	8.6	8.6	9.7	6.1	6.1	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.4	38.1	40.2	24.0	23.0	26.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.0	36.2	36.3	24.6	24.7	24.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.2	22.3	22.6	15.4	15.5	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.9	13.7	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.0	415.0	407.7	231.9	232.2	223.5
Wholesale trade	93.2	92.8	91.2	57.9	57.6	56.5
Retail trade	320.8	322.2	316.5	174.0	174.6	167.0
General merchandise stores	46.0	44.9	44.8	19.6	19.0	20.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.3	95.2	93.3	57.7	58.1	57.7
Banking	24.2	24.5	24.1	14.3	14.6	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.3	8.4	8.4	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.7	20.8	16.0	15.9	15.9
Services and mining	382.7	387.5	380.0	203.7	204.5	201.7
Private hospitals	57.3	57.3	55.7	37.8	37.7	36.6
Educational services	28.1	25.8	27.1	19.7	17.9	19.2
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.9	21.7	9.4	9.4	9.1
Total government	413.8	397.4	413.8	217.8	207.9	215.1
Total federal government	134.0	134.3	133.5	54.6	54.5	53.0
Total state and local government	279.8	263.1	280.3	163.2	153.4	162.1
Total state government	91.2	88.1	91.0	64.7	64.2	63.3
Total local government	188.6	175.0	189.3	98.5	89.2	98.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

OCTOBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Manufacturing	$354.42	$344.47	$338.24	39.6	39.1	39.7	$8.95	$8.81	$8.52
DURABLE GOODS	404.21	387.11	379.45	40.3	39.3	39.9	10.03	9.85	9.51
Lumber and wood products	245.70	249.66	227.50	37.8	37.6	36.4	6.50	6.64	6.25
Furniture and fixtures	255.84	241.13	225.29	41.6	39.4	37.3	6.15	6.12	6.04
Stone, clay and glass products	377.58	364.42	344.28	43.4	40.9	38.0	8.70	8.91	9.06
Primary metal industries	521.90	518.54	522.37	39.3	38.9	40.4	13.28	13.33	12.93
Fabricated metal products	376.16	387.58	336.19	41.2	41.9	41.2	9.13	9.25	8.16
Machinery except electrical	375.87	340.98	332.76	40.2	40.4	37.6	9.35	8.44	8.85
Electric and electronic equipment	341.45	332.48	305.76	40.6	40.3	41.6	8.41	8.25	7.35
Transportation equipment	494.91	406.13	423.28	40.6	36.1	40.7	12.19	11.25	10.40
Instruments and related products	295.27	294.89	261.14	38.8	38.1	40.3	7.61	7.74	6.48
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	224.59	228.64	235.39	37.0	36.7	40.1	6.07	6.23	5.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	302.25	300.70	287.62	38.8	38.9	39.4	7.79	7.73	7.30
Food and kindred products	284.40	289.74	268.80	39.5	39.8	38.9	7.20	7.28	6.91
Apparel and other textile products	193.33	198.03	195.25	34.4	35.3	35.5	5.62	5.61	5.50
Paper and allied products	313.03	305.69	306.29	40.6	39.7	42.6	7.71	7.70	7.19
Printing and publishing	371.91	360.96	336.69	38.7	37.6	38.7	9.61	9.60	8.70
Chemicals and allied products	409.91	406.43	368.41	41.7	41.6	42.2	9.83	9.77	8.73
Rubber and misc. plastic products	290.88	296.01	302.21	40.4	41.4	41.8	7.20	7.15	7.23
Leather and leather products	153.60	172.32	175.31	32.0	35.9	37.3	4.80	4.80	4.70

Covers an estimated 136,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
MANUFACTURING	$382.04	$371.33	$357.46	40.3	39.8	40.3	$9.48	$9.33	$8.87
DURABLE GOODS	434.60	415.26	398.00	41.0	39.7	40.0	10.60	10.46	9.95
Stone, clay and glass products	404.53	384.47	342.14	45.3	41.7	38.4	8.93	9.22	8.91
Primary metal industries	529.45	524.26	524.07	39.6	39.3	40.5	13.37	13.34	12.94
Fabricated metal products	394.74	405.03	324.00	42.4	42.5	40.5	9.31	9.53	8.00
Machinery except electrical	347.33	330.91	311.95	40.2	39.3	38.8	8.64	8.42	8.04
Electric and electronic equipment	386.01	368.94	320.80	42.7	41.5	40.1	9.04	8.89	8.00
Transportation equipment	537.32	416.21	418.88	40.4	34.2	40.2	13.30	12.17	10.42
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	215.13	226.78	251.47	36.9	37.3	40.3	5.83	6.08	6.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.41	314.41	296.93	39.4	39.9	40.9	7.98	7.88	7.26
Food and kindred products	355.72	358.48	332.17	40.7	41.3	42.1	8.74	8.68	7.89
Apparel and other textile products	201.26	212.18	211.09	33.6	35.6	35.3	5.99	5.96	5.98
Paper and allied products	258.84	253.76	269.67	39.7	39.9	44.5	6.52	6.36	6.06
Printing and publishing	343.42	337.61	314.39	38.2	37.1	38.2	8.99	9.10	8.23
Chemicals and allied products	464.38	468.94	413.60	42.8	43.3	43.4	10.85	10.83	9.53
Rubber and misc. plastic products	264.18	261.44	243.72	42.0	43.0	43.6	6.29	6.08	5.59

Covers an estimated 86,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
OCTOBER 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Initial Claims	31,822	31,409	26,338	17,433	17,464	15,387
Total Continued Claims	219,854	225,337	168,635	143,289	143,556	107,736
Total Number of Payments	190,655	215,051	153,923	123,015	134,545	100,272
Total Amount of Payments	$22,428,661	$25,087,902	$16,260,246	$14,673,849	$15,772,594	$10,883,250
Average Weekly Payment	$117.64	$116.66	$105.18	$119.29	$117.23	$107.22

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	428	352	445
Total continued claims	1,838	2,613	3,134
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	260	252	226
Total Continued claims	467	499	1,789

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	522.2	521.6	528.6
Manufacturing*	25.1	25.1	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.2	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.7	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	497.1	496.5	504.7
Construction	31.9	30.8	35.5
Transportation and public utilities*	15.2	14.9	14.0
Trucking and warehousing	7.2	6.9	6.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	137.2	136.3	135.5
General merchandise stores	17.4	17.2	18.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	29.3	28.3
Banking	6.4	6.5	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	133.2	138.4	135.9
Total government	150.7	146.8	155.5
Total federal government	69.2	69.5	70.8
Total state and local government	81.5	77.3	84.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
OCTOBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	113.6	117.4	111.9
Manufacturing	24.0	24.0	24.5
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.4	8.7
Meat products	4.6	4.8	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.4	2.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.0	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	89.6	93.4	87.4
Construction	7.2	7.6	7.4
Transportation & public utilities*	6.6	6.8	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.5	29.9	26.8
General merchandise stores	2.4	2.2	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.9	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	21.2	23.0	20.1
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total government	23.3	22.2	22.5
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.8	17.7	18.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]
OCTOBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.1	105.0	111.7
Manufacturing	23.1	21.7	27.5
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	3.1	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	0.8	0.9	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other manufacturing	16.9	15.2	20.3
Nonmanufacturing	84.0	83.3	84.2
Construction	7.2	7.7	7.8
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.7	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.0	2.1	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.1	24.3	24.4
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.9	4.9
Retail trade*	19.3	19.4	19.5
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	22.8	22.9	22.0
Health services	8.8	8.8	8.5
Total government	19.7	18.1	19.0
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.8	15.1	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
OCTOBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	OCTOBER 1982	SEPTEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	433.9	431.4	444.3
Manufacturing	57.1	58.0	62.7
Durable Goods*	24.4	25.0	29.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.9	2.1	3.6
Primary metal industries	7.0	7.4	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.7	3.8	4.4
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.6	5.4
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.8	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	33.0	33.2
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.3	8.0
Beverages	1.5	1.6	1.5
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.9	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.8	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.3
Commercial printing	2.9	2.8	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	376.8	373.4	381.6
Construction	13.2	13.2	17.5
Transportation & public util.*	36.9	37.1	39.1
Railroad transportation	3.8	3.8	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	12.8	12.9	14.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.8	6.4
Water transportation	4.2	4.2	5.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.0	97.3	96.4
General merchandise stores	5.2	5.1	5.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.5	38.9	38.6
Banking	11.2	11.5	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	10.9
Service & mining*	108.5	107.5	107.6
Health services	35.8	35.8	34.8
Educational services	14.1	12.8	13.7
Misc. services	4.2	4.2	4.2
Total government	82.7	79.4	82.4
Total federal government	13.0	13.1	13.3
Total state & local government	69.7	66.3	69.1
Total state government	34.0	33.8	33.4
Total local government	35.7	32.5	35.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1982

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	9/82	8/82	7/82	9/82	8/82	7/82	9/82	8/82	7/82
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1669.9	1662.7	1684.9	743.6	731.8	739.9	--	--	--
Manufacturing	209.2	207.1	209.8	66.3	65.7	64.9	137.3	135.0	137.7
Durable Goods	110.6	110.3	114.0	26.2	26.5	26.6	69.2	68.8	72.2
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.3	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.3
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.0	6.8	6.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.5	5.3	5.1
Primary metal industries	22.7	23.2	23.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	17.3	17.7	18.2
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.3	9.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.9	6.6	6.8
Machinery except electrical	13.3	12.5	16.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	8.1	7.5	11.1
Electric & electronic equip.	33.6	34.0	33.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	14.1	14.6	14.5
Transportation equip.	13.4	13.3	13.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	9.0	8.7	9.0
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.6	4.7	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	3.3	3.3	2.8
Nondurable Goods	98.6	96.8	95.8	40.1	39.2	38.3	68.1	66.2	65.5
Food & kindred products	26.3	25.2	25.5	8.8	8.5	8.5	16.9	15.7	16.3
Textile mill products	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.0	11.6	10.9	12.5	12.0	11.5
Paper & allied products	9.2	9.1	9.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Printing & publishing	22.6	22.4	22.5	8.3	8.1	8.2	13.5	13.5	13.4
Chemicals & allied products	12.8	12.6	12.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	7.8	7.6	7.6
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.0	9.9	9.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	7.5	7.3	6.9
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	1460.7	1455.6	1475.1	677.3	666.1	675.0	--	--	--
Contract construction	82.7	83.6	84.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	82.9	81.7	82.8	22.0	21.9	22.1	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.1	36.5	37.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.2	36.4	36.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	415.0	413.0	411.7	184.1	182.3	181.0	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.8	93.1	93.2	25.1	25.1	24.9	--	--	--
Retail trade	322.2	319.9	318.5	159.0	157.2	156.1	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	44.9	43.5	43.5	32.6	31.6	31.4	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	95.2	96.3	96.2	55.2	55.7	55.5	--	--	--
Services & mining	387.5	388.1	388.3	218.2	216.4	216.0	--	--	--
Total government	397.4	392.9	411.2	190.9	182.7	193.2	--	--	--
Total federal government	134.3	136.6	137.4	61.0	61.7	62.3	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	263.1	256.3	273.8	129.9	121.0	130.9	--	--	--

[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

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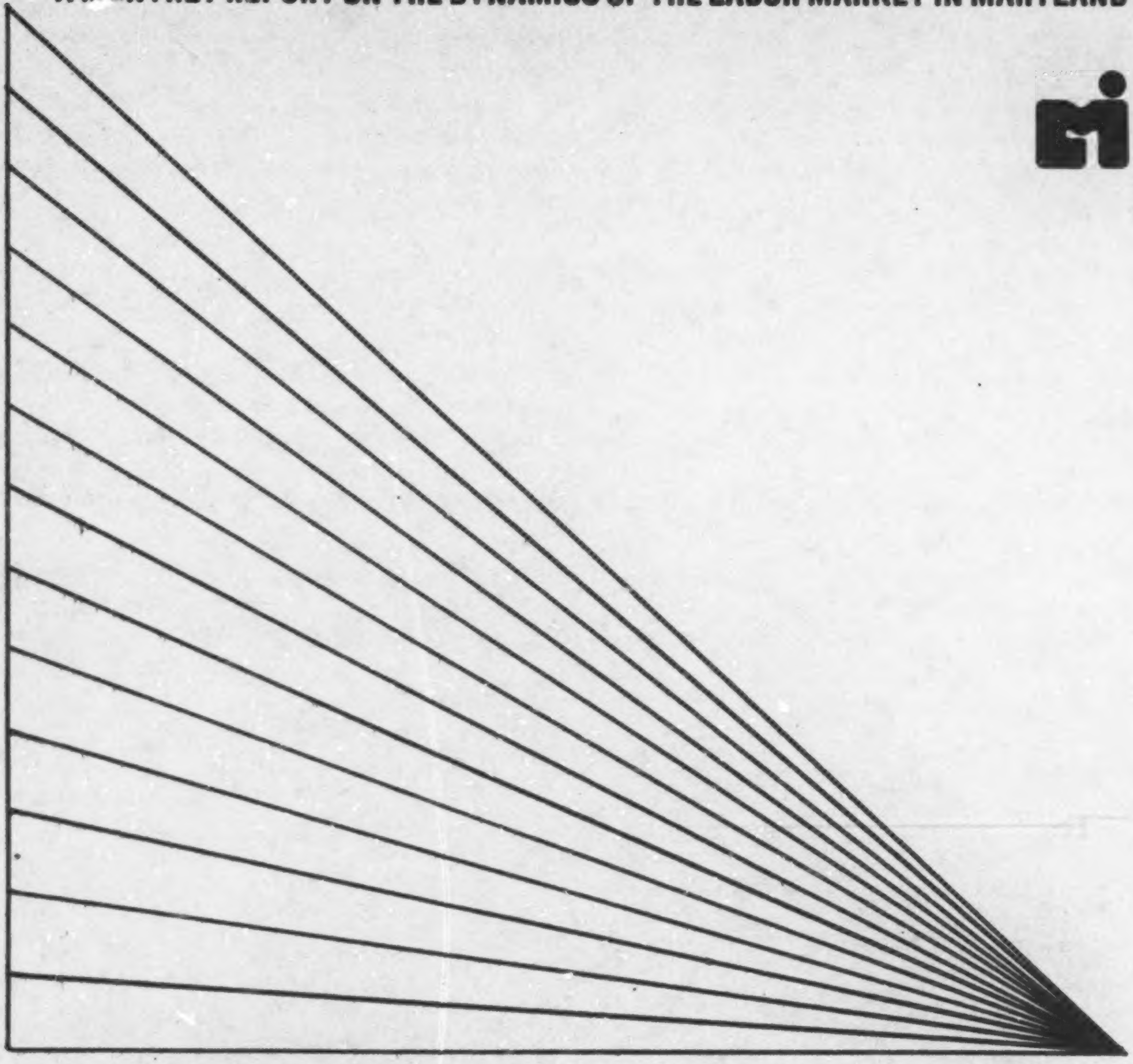
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



NOVEMBER, 1982

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

While the recession's influence has been easing in Maryland since June, a notable improvement in the state's labor market was registered in November. Unemployment dropped to 7.7 percent of the labor force from an 8.0 percent rate in October. The volume of unemployment decreased by an estimated 6,805 persons to 167,398. After falling for five consecutive months, unemployment is at its lowest level in 1982, being considerably lower than its January peak. The highest November rate on record was 7.9 percent in November, 1976. Even though unemployment is higher than its levels a year ago for the 33rd consecutive month, it is steadily approaching the year ago levels. In November, 1981, the unemployment rate was lower by only 0.1 percentage points and the volume by 2,591 persons.

As Maryland's unemployment rate each month reaches new lows for the year, the U.S. rate has been climbing to new record highs. The state's rate declined during November, while the nation's rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased from October's level of 9.9 percent to 10.4 percent. For the ninth consecutive month, Maryland's rate was lower than the nation's, and the gap has been widening monthly to a difference of 2.7 percentage points for November.

The monthly labor market trends demonstrated this November are opposite to those experienced last November, when the state's unemployment increased by a sizable amount and employment fell. This November, unemployment fell as employment increased by an estimated 6,039 persons to a level of 2,013,207. Normal seasonal hiring in retail trade and in education was accompanied by unseasonable hiring in construction. For the past two months, construction employment has been increasing at a time when the colder weather normally causes layoffs, this new trend being caused by dropping interest rates and easier financing. Monthly declines this November in manufacturing and services were considerably less than the layoffs last November. Still, you have to go back to 1940 for a level of manufacturing employment in November that is lower than what was experienced this November. Although total employment exceeds last November's level by 11,277 persons, it is lower than in November, 1980 by 16,129. Employment essentially has returned to the levels being experienced in 1979.

In November, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends experienced statewide, as its unemployment rate fell to 8.9 percent from 9.4 percent in October. Employment increased by an estimated 1,998 persons and unemployment declined by 6,406. Baltimore City's rate fell from 11.3 percent to 10.6 percent. Hiring for the holiday season was noted in the area's retail trade industry. Also, brightening business conditions promoted hiring in construction areawide.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area decreased from 4.9 percent in October to 4.5 percent in November. Employment advanced by an estimated 5,978 persons and unemployment was diminished by 2,555. Hiring was noted especially in retail trade, business services, and local government.

Western Maryland's trends differed from those set statewide. The unemployment rate increased from 12.4 percent to 12.7 percent, and the unemployment volume rose by an estimated 491 persons. Persistent layoffs in manufacturing caused Garrett County's unemployment rate to advance from 16.7 percent to 17.8 percent and Washington County's from 13.1 percent to 14.4 percent. Frederick County did follow the state's trends, with its rate falling from 9.8 percent to 8.8 percent.

Among the eleven counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates increased from October in nine, subsided in one, and held steady in one. Seasonal layoffs persisted in agribusiness and in tourism/recreation industries. Particularly noticeable was the increase in Somerset County's rate from 14.8 percent to 17.2 percent and in Worcester County's rate from 11.2 percent to 15.7 percent. Layoffs of auto workers in Delaware caused Cecil County's rate to advance from 9.5 percent to 11.1 percent. Statewide, Montgomery County's unemployment rate of 3.7 percent was the lowest for November and Garrett County's rate of 17.8 percent was the highest.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Advancing by 8,200 jobs since October, Maryland's total November non-agricultural payroll employment registered 1,688,500, a much more sizable monthly gain than the increase by 700 during that period last year. Since last November, total employment has declined by 20,500 jobs, notably less than October's job loss of 28,000 from October of 1981. Even though total employment is lower than its level a year ago for the 14th consecutive month, in recent months the gap between employment in 1981 and 1982 has narrowed. The recession has been loosening its grip; whereas, last year at this time, it was tightening. Employment does remain at abnormally low levels, being lower than in November, 1980 by 43,200 and than in November, 1979 by 30,400 jobs. This November, monthly declines in manufacturing and services were less severe than last November. Construction reported gains, compared with losses last November. Monthly growth in retail trade was similar to that of last November. Local government did grow at a much slower pace than a year ago.

With the lowest November employment since 1940, manufacturing registered employment lower by 19,100 jobs than in November, 1981, marking the 35th consecutive month of employment lower than a year ago. Over the month, jobs subsided by a mere 400, compared to a drastic 3,800 cutback during November, 1981. Last year's reduction was brought about by layoffs in stone/clay/glass, nonelectric machinery, ship/boat building/repair, and other industries.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

This November, a pattern of small, scattered losses was noted. Primary metals, declining for the 4th consecutive month, reported 400 fewer jobs than in October. An estimated 2,000 jobs have been lost since July, and November's employment falls 5,900 below the year-ago level. Electric/electronic equipment also subsided by 400 jobs and ended an established trend of employment above its level in the previous year. This month's job count was 500 below last November's. Limited layoffs due to less business took 200 jobs from nonelectrical machinery, with employment 3,300 below its level a year ago. Food/kindred products, boosted by more business in meat products and seasonal growth in preserved fruits/vegetables, added 300 jobs to its ranks. Employment in this industry exceeds last November's by 800 jobs.

Nonmanufacturing employment, lower than a year ago for the 14th consecutive month, was 1,400 jobs below the level of last November. Comparing this to January's deficit of 22,500 jobs from the previous January, gradual economic improvement can be seen. Over-the-month growth of 8,600 jobs during November far exceeds the 4,500 increase from October to November in 1981. Notable increases were reported in retail trade, construction, and local government. Declining interest rates and brighter financing prospects boosted construction jobs by 1,700 between October and November. Last November, jobs declined from October by 2,900. An over-the-year decrease of 7,500 does mark the 33rd consecutive month that construction employment has fallen below a year ago. Still, construction added 3,100 jobs between September and November, compared with a loss by 4,400 during that period in 1981. Retail trade added 5,700 to its ranks during November, as escalated holiday hiring was noted in general merchandise stores, food stores, apparel/accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail. This month's growth slightly exceeds last November's 5,400 monthly addition. Local government increased by 1,000 over the month, as continued fall hiring by public community colleges and elementary/secondary schools outnumbered layoffs by city and county governments. Local government jobs are 2,600 below the level of last November, for the 17th month of employment below a year ago. Federal government took on an extra 500, mostly in defense agencies, and exceeds year-ago employment by 4,200 jobs. State government dwindled by 300 due to limited layoffs in public universities and colleges. Services lost 200 jobs from October. Layoffs in educational services, hotels/lodging places, and amusement/recreation services were softened by hiring in business services. Last November, a much larger drop of 1,200 was observed when seasonal layoffs outnumbered a more limited hiring in business services.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 942,200, advanced by 3,600 from October. Last November, a mere 500 expansion was seen from the previous month. A 13,600 deficit in employment from last November is not quite as large as the October yearly gap of 16,700. Manufacturing eased down by 300 jobs over the month. Over the year, a 16,600 jobs deficit was noted. Nonmanufacturing rose by 3,900 over the month, compared to a 2,600 monthly increase at this time last year. While statewide a deficit from last November was noted, the metropolitan area reported a gain of 3,000 nonmanufacturing jobs over the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries reported greater average weekly earnings in November. Increasing by $3.58 from October, average weekly pay was $357.11. More overtime and longer scheduled workweeks in many major industries lengthened the workweek by 0.4 hours to 39.9, while average hourly earnings remained at October's rate of $8.95. Higher hourly earnings usually due to more overtime were reported in the industries of lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, stone,clay, glass, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, instruments, leather, food/kindred products, and apparel/textiles. Transportation equipment, rubber/plastics, and paper/allied products reported lower average hourly earnings. Longer workweeks were reported in lumber/wood, fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and rubber/plastics. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings rose by $2.57 from October, to $384.61. Average hours, at 40.7, inched up 0.4 hours over the month. Average hourly pay, down by 3 cents from October, was $9.45. Average weekly pay in the area exceeded last November's by 6.5 percent, while statewide the gain was a lesser 5.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in November, 1982 for the regular UI program rose 9.0 percent over the number filed the previous month, as significant layoffs were reported in the industries of machinery except electrical, rubber products and apparel. The number of continued claims increased 14.9 percent, weeks compensated increased 4.6 percent, and the amount of payments increased 4.5 percent. The average weekly check amount declined slightly to $117.49.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation of Federal Employees program were down 23.8 percent and continued claims were up 27.9 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX) program rose 143.8 percent. This large increase was due to a change in the eligibility requirements of the UCX program, effective October 25, 1982. Continued claims also greatly increased for the same reason.

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims were up less than one percent, continued claims were up 10.9 percent, weeks compensated were up less than one percent, and the amount of payments increased 1.2 percent. The average weekly check amount was up slightly to $120.33.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, reported monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, receded by 0.2 percent in November, to register 293.6. This represents a moderate 4.6 percent increase from November, 1981. Contributing to November's reduced index are lowered interest rates and stabilized food prices. Food and beverages, indexing at 279.1, showed a 0.2 percent drop from October and rose by only 3.4 percent from the previous year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the bimonthly index registered 290.1 for all items. This shows a 0.3 percent increase from September and a 3.3 percent rise from last November. Food and beverages, indexed at 273.3, dropped by 1.2 percent over the two-month period and inched up by 2.1 percent from a year ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

1982 Occupational Wage Information Report

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1981 annual averages.

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1st quarter 1982.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

NOVEMBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November	October **	November '81
MARYLAND	2,180,605	2,181,371	2,013,207	2,007,168	167,398	174,203	7.7	8.0	7.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,084,199	1,088,607	988,174	986,176	96,025	102,431	8.9	9.4	8.8
BALTIMORE CITY	400,148	402,570	357,618	356,895	42,530	45,675	10.6	11.3	11.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	179,425	179,861	168,531	168,190	10,894	11,671	6.1	6.5	6.1
BALTIMORE*	328,652	329,783	298,001	297,399	30,651	32,384	9.3	9.8	8.8
CARROLL	47,915	48,003	43,797	43,709	4,118	4,294	8.6	8.9	7.2
HARFORD	71,724	72,074	66,331	66,196	5,393	5,878	7.5	8.2	7.9
HOWARD	56,335	56,315	53,895	53,786	2,440	2,529	4.3	4.5	4.1
D. C. AREA	777,728	774,305	742,633	736,655	35,095	37,650	4.5	4.9	4.6
CHARLES	42,669	42,436	41,027	40,697	1,642	1,739	3.8	4.1	4.6
MONTGOMERY*	338,942	337,169	326,549	323,920	12,393	13,249	3.7	3.9	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	396,117	394,698	375,057	372,038	21,060	22,660	5.3	5.7	5.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,176	145,722	127,617	127,654	18,559	18,068	12.7	12.4	10.8
ALLEGANY	34,914	34,995	30,286	30,361	4,628	4,634	13.3	13.2	12.5
FREDERICK*	45,323	45,878	41,332	41,376	3,991	4,502	8.8	9.8	8.7
GARRETT	12,274	11,946	10,087	9,955	2,187	1,991	17.8	16.7	13.5
WASHINGTON	53,665	52,903	45,912	45,962	7,753	6,941	14.4	13.1	10.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,266	11,255	9,782	9,779	1,484	1,476	13.2	13.1	13.2
ST. MARY'S	18,554	18,361	17,033	16,955	1,521	1,406	8.2	7.7	10.4
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,326	8,317	7,553	7,574	773	743	9.3	8.9	10.4
CECIL	29,997	29,858	26,659	27,034	3,338	2,824	11.1	9.5	12.4
DORCHESTER	16,315	16,201	14,528	14,560	1,787	1,641	11.0	10.1	9.4
KENT	8,068	8,141	7,354	7,437	714	704	8.8	8.6	10.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,023	10,407	9,255	9,651	768	756	7.7	7.3	8.0
SOMERSET	7,682	7,423	6,363	6,322	1,319	1,101	17.2	14.8	15.0
TALBOT	15,965	15,833	15,280	15,159	685	674	4.3	4.3	5.2
WICOMICO	30,325	30,355	27,511	27,488	2,814	2,867	9.3	9.4	9.7
WORCESTER	15,979	16,584	13,464	14,722	2,515	1,862	15.7	11.2	17.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,853	99,844	86,285	86,278	14,568	13,566	14.4	13.6	11.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	755,547	758,824	690,173	688,777	65,374	70,047	8.7	9.2	8.8
BALANCE OF STATE*	215,169	215,171	195,809	197,378	19,360	17,793	9.0	8.3	9.7
UNITED STATES[2]	110,855,000	110,767,000	99,379,000	99,825,000	11,476,000	10,942,000	10.4	9.9	7.9

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.5	1680.3	1709.0	942.2	938.6	955.8
Manufacturing	208.2	208.6	227.3	136.6	136.9	153.2
Durable Goods	109.9	111.1	125.8	78.6	79.2	91.4
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.7	8.1	4.5	4.4	6.0
Primary metal industries	21.7	22.1	27.6	20.2	20.6	25.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.3	14.4	19.2	14.2	14.4	19.0
Fabricated metal products	9.4	9.5	9.7	7.1	7.1	7.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.0	5.1	5.2	3.7	3.8	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	14.4	14.6	17.7	9.0	9.0	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.3	33.7	33.8	24.1	24.4	24.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.9	3.0	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.4	24.4	22.8	18.6	18.5	17.4
Electronic components and accessories	1.2	1.3	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	16.4	7.6	7.7	10.1
Ship and boat building and repair	3.5	3.6	6.0	2.5	2.5	4.8
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.3	3.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	2.3	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.9
Nondurable Goods	98.3	97.5	101.5	58.0	57.7	61.8
Food and kindred products	26.2	25.9	25.4	12.6	12.5	12.9
Meat products	6.6	6.4	5.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.7	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.7	4.7	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.4
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	13.9	14.8	8.5	8.3	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.8	3.1	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.1	10.0	7.1	7.1	7.8
Printing and publishing	22.9	22.8	23.5	12.5	12.5	13.1
Newspapers	6.1	6.0	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.9	12.7	13.7	9.6	9.7	11.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.8	9.8	10.2	6.2	6.1	6.2
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.3	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1480.3	1471.7	1481.7	805.6	801.7	802.6
Construction	85.8	84.1	93.3	38.8	37.1	43.0
Transportation and public utilities	83.5	83.6	86.5	53.5	54.3	57.3
Railroad transportation	8.2	8.2	9.6	5.8	5.8	6.8
Transportation, except railroads	39.3	39.4	40.6	23.1	23.9	25.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.0	36.0	36.3	24.6	24.6	24.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.2	22.2	22.5	15.4	15.4	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	419.8	413.8	413.5	235.0	231.9	227.2
Wholesale trade	93.5	93.2	91.6	57.8	57.9	56.6
Retail trade	326.3	320.6	321.9	177.2	174.0	170.6
General merchandise stores	48.4	45.8	46.8	20.5	19.5	21.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.2	94.2	93.2	57.5	57.7	57.7
Banking	24.2	24.2	24.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.9	12.8	12.4	8.4	8.4	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.8	20.7	16.0	16.0	15.8
Services and mining	383.0	383.2	378.8	203.9	203.8	201.3
Private hospitals	57.4	57.3	55.7	37.8	37.8	36.7
Educational services	27.4	27.9	27.4	19.2	19.7	19.6
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.7	21.7	9.3	9.4	9.2
Total government	414.0	412.8	416.4	216.9	216.9	216.1
Total federal government	134.9	134.4	133.6	54.7	54.6	52.8
Total state and local government	279.1	278.4	282.8	162.2	162.3	163.3
Total state government	90.1	90.4	91.2	64.0	64.1	63.4
Total local government	189.0	188.0	191.6	98.2	98.2	99.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

NOVEMBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Manufacturing	$357.11	$353.53	$340.23	39.9	39.5	39.7	$ 8.95	$ 8.95	$ 8.57
DURABLE GOODS	410.45	403.21	382.80	40.8	40.2	40.0	10.06	10.03	9.57
Lumber and wood products	257.42	245.70	229.59	39.3	37.8	36.5	6.55	6.50	6.29
Furniture and fixtures	254.59	255.02	210.02	40.8	41.4	34.6	6.24	6.16	6.07
Stone, clay and glass products	377.50	377.58	354.71	42.8	43.4	39.5	8.82	8.70	8.98
Primary metal industries	526.93	521.51	510.74	39.5	39.3	39.5	13.34	13.27	12.93
Fabricated metal products	380.64	370.17	349.84	41.6	40.5	42.2	9.15	9.14	8.29
Machinery except electrical	388.93	375.87	369.70	41.2	40.2	41.4	9.44	9.35	8.93
Electric and electronic equipment	348.19	341.85	311.47	41.5	40.6	41.2	8.39	8.42	7.56
Transportation equipment	504.57	492.89	413.51	41.7	40.5	38.9	12.10	12.17	10.63
Instruments and related products	296.45	295.27	263.34	38.5	38.8	39.6	7.70	7.61	6.65
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	231.58	224.59	233.84	36.7	37.0	39.5	6.31	6.07	5.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	303.03	303.03	288.51	39.0	38.9	39.2	7.77	7.79	7.36
Food and kindred products	288.01	284.80	276.71	39.4	39.5	38.7	7.31	7.21	7.15
Apparel and other textile products	198.58	192.20	194.50	34.9	34.2	35.3	5.69	5.62	5.51
Paper and allied products	303.81	313.34	299.98	41.0	40.8	43.1	7.41	7.68	6.96
Printing and publishing	374.40	373.64	339.09	39.0	38.8	38.1	9.60	9.63	8.90
Chemicals and allied products	405.08	412.30	373.80	41.0	41.9	42.0	9.88	9.84	8.90
Rubber and misc. plastic products	296.07	292.63	293.28	41.7	40.7	41.6	7.10	7.19	7.05
Leather and leather products	152.12	153.76	178.13	31.3	32.1	37.5	4.86	4.79	4.75

Covers an estimated137,200 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
MANUFACTURING	$384.61	$382.04	$361.09	40.7	40.3	40.3	$ 9.45	$ 9.48	$ 8.96
DURABLE GOODS	437.78	435.01	399.40	41.3	41.0	39.9	10.60	10.61	10.01
Stone, clay and glass products	401.40	403.64	366.21	44.6	45.2	40.6	9.00	8.93	9.02
Primary metal industries	529.30	528.51	511.13	39.5	39.5	39.5	13.40	13.38	12.94
Fabricated metal products	398.68	393.81	338.52	43.1	42.3	42.0	9.25	9.31	8.06
Machinery except electrical	350.02	348.13	321.55	40.7	40.2	39.6	8.60	8.66	8.12
Electric and electronic equipment	389.91	388.20	337.02	42.8	42.8	41.2	9.11	9.07	8.18
Transportation equipment	545.24	536.51	423.50	41.4	40.4	38.5	13.17	13.28	11.00
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	211.46	215.13	248.85	35.6	36.9	39.5	5.94	5.83	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.60	315.21	303.14	40.0	39.5	40.8	7.94	7.98	7.43
Food and kindred products	369.64	354.84	355.31	42.1	40.6	42.4	8.78	8.74	8.38
Apparel and other textile products	208.28	200.67	213.25	34.2	33.5	35.9	6.09	5.99	5.94
Paper and allied products	270.06	259.35	267.70	42.0	39.9	43.6	6.43	6.50	6.14
Printing and publishing	338.58	343.80	319.70	38.0	38.2	37.7	8.91	9.00	8.48
Chemicals and allied products	461.67	466.98	414.62	42.2	43.0	42.7	10.94	10.86	9.71
Rubber and misc. plastic products	264.26	264.18	246.72	42.9	42.0	43.9	6.16	6.29	5.62

Covers an estimated 86,500 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	NOVEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1981	NOVEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1981
Total Initial Claims	34,679	31,822	29,424	17,513	17,433	16,846
Total Continued Claims	252,548	219,854	183,523	158,975	143,289	110,207
Total Number of Payments	199,457	190,655	160,703	123,358	123,015	100,338
Total Amount of Payments	$23,434,162	$22,428,661	$17,203,950	$14,843,108	$14,673,849	$11,015,181
Average Weekly Payment	$117.49	$117.64	$106.70	$120.33	$119.29	$109.17

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	NOVEMBER 1982	OCTOBER 1982	NOVEMBER 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	326	428	341
Total continued claims	2,350	1,838	3,020
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	634	260	210
Total Continued claims	861	467	1,487

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER, 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	November, 1982	October, 1982	November, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	534.1	526.5	532.1
Manufacturing*	25.3	25.2	23.4
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.3	6.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.6	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	508.8	501.3	508.7
Construction	32.3	32.0	34.9
Transportation and public utilities*	15.6	15.2	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	7.5	7.2	6.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	141.7	137.3	138.3
General merchandise stores	18.7	17.4	19.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.0	28.9	28.5
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.5	3.6
Services and mining	137.6	136.6	135.9
Total government	152.6	151.3	156.8
Total federal government	70.2	69.7	71.0
Total state and local government	8[illegible].4	81.6	85.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

NOVEMBER, 1982

Major Industry Grouping	November, 1982	October, 1982	November, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	113.0	113.8	110.6
Manufacturing	24.0	24.0	24.2
Food & kindred products*	9.2	9.2	8.5
Meat products	4.7	4.6	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.4	2.3	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.3	8.2	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	89.0	89.8	86.4
Construction	7.5	7.5	7.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.7	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	26.9	27.4	26.3
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.3	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.6	21.2	19.6
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total government	23.4	23.2	22.8
Total federal government	4.6	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.8	18.7	18.3

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	November, 1982	October, 1982	November, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.7	107.4	111.0
Manufacturing	23.4	23.2	26.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.0	3.0	3.0
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.1	0.9	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.7	0.6	0.8
Other manufacturing	16.7	16.8	19.4
Nonmanufacturing	84.3	84.2	84.7
Construction	7.5	7.5	7.9
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.6	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.3	24.1	25.0
Wholesale trade	4.7	4.8	5.1
Retail trade*	19.6	19.3	19.9
General merchandise stores	3.5	3.3	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.6	22.8	21.8
Health services	8.8	8.8	8.5
Total government	19.7	19.6	19.1
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.1
Total state & local government	16.7	16.6	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

NOVEMBER, 1982

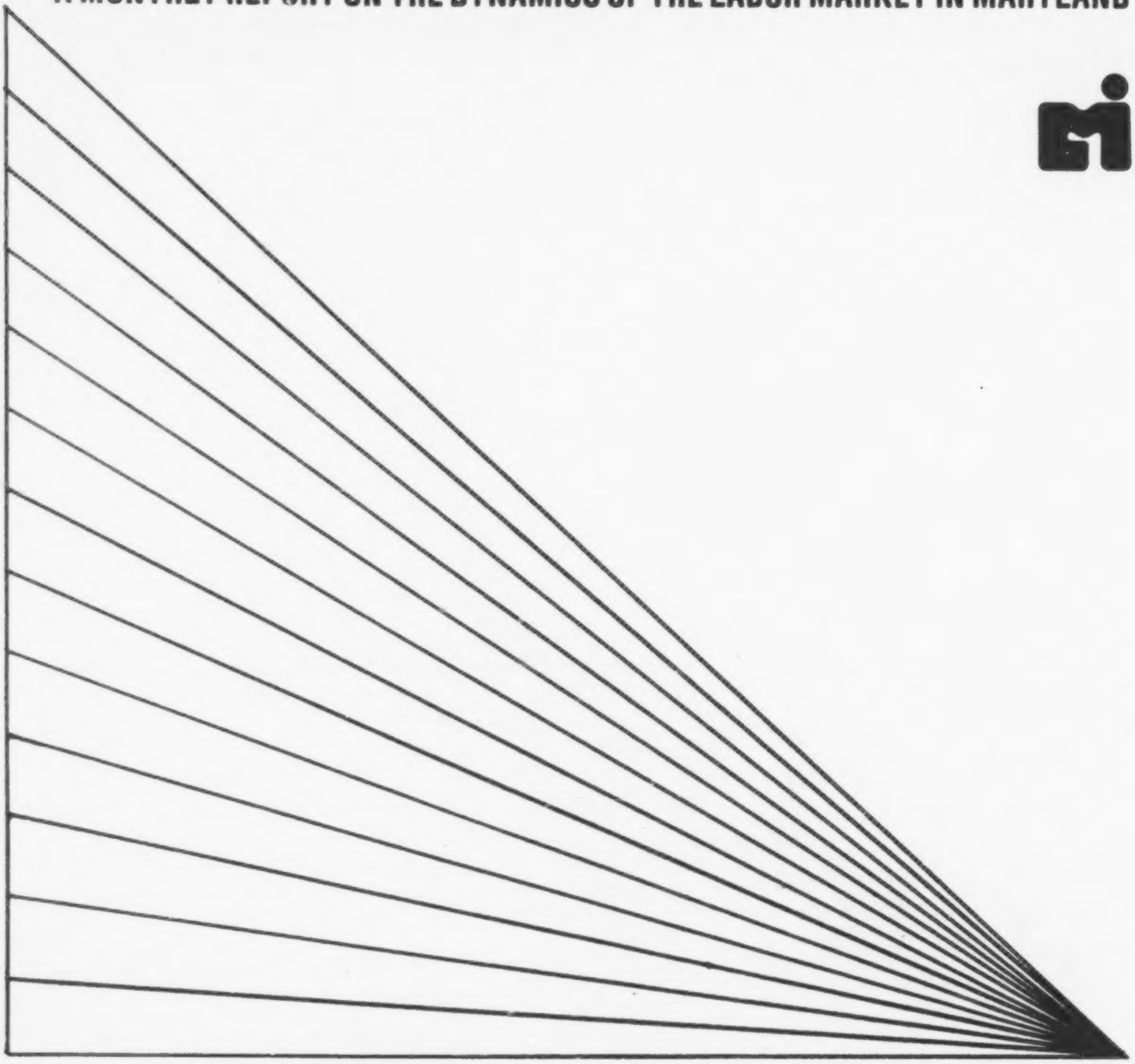
Major Industry Grouping	November 1982	October 1982	November 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	432.8	433.9	445.3
Manufacturing	57.0	57.1	62.3
Durable Goods*	24.3	24.4	28.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	1.9	3.3
Primary metal industries	6.9	7.1	8.1
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.7	3.7	4.4
Transportation equipment	4.4	4.6	5.0
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.7	33.6
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.2	8.2
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.8	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	1.9
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.8
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.3
Commercial printing	2.9	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.4	6.4	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	375.8	376.8	383.0
Construction	13.7	13.4	17.3
Transportation & public util.*	36.8	36.7	39.6
Railroad transportation	3.6	3.6	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	12.9	12.8	15.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.8	6.1
Water transportation	4.4	4.2	6.3
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.5	96.9	97.4
General merchandise stores	5.4	5.2	6.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.5	38.5	38.6
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.2
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	10.8
Service & mining*	108.1	108.6	107.4
Health services	35.8	35.8	34.8
Educational services	13.5	14.1	14.0
Misc. services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total government	81.2	82.7	82.7
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.3
Total state & local government	68.2	69.7	69.4
Total state government	33.9	34.0	33.5
Total local government	34.3	35.7	35.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1982

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./ESA 4061
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DECEMBER, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Even though Maryland's unemployment rate increased from 7.7 percent in November to 7.9 percent in December, it ended 33 consecutive months of higher unemployment than a year ago. Last December's rate was higher at 8.0 percent and its unemployment volume exceeded this December's by an estimated 3,868 persons. This December's labor force contracted from November by 7,118 persons, as the 9,300 monthly decline in employment outnumbered the 2,182 increase in unemployment. November and December marked the only two months in 1982 that Maryland's unemployment rate fell below 8 percent. December's monthly increase in unemployment did end five consecutive months of falling unemployment. However, every year since 1975, unemployment has increased between November and December. For the 10th consecutive month, the U.S. unemployment rate exceeded Maryland's. The U.S. rate increased from 10.4 percent in November to 10.5 percent in December, reaching a new high for the year.

While the state's December unemployment is lower than in last December, its employment also has fallen over the year by 6,380 persons, causing the civilian labor force to contract by a total of 10,248. The labor force decreased between November and December, marking the 3rd consecutive monthly decline as discouraged job-seekers leave the labor force. After two months of unseasonable gains, construction employment showed seasonal layoffs in December, though to a lesser extent than last December. Layoffs in food processing, apparel/textiles, and other industries produced the 3rd consecutive monthly decline in manufacturing. Last December's job loss was greater. Not since October, 1949, has such a low level been seen in manufacturing employment. There was also some retrenchment in state and local government employment this December. At the peak of the holiday season, retail trade was showing seasonal hiring similar to that experienced last December.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed trends shown statewide for December, as its unemployment rate inched up from 9.0 percent in November to 9.1 percent in December. Employment subsided by an estimated 2,095 persons and unemployment increased by 1,140. Seasonal hiring continued in retail trade. Jobs also were added in business services. Seasonal layoffs began in construction. Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched up from 10.8 percent in November to 10.9 percent in December.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate decreased from 4.5 percent in November to 4.4 percent in December. Employment declined by an estimated 1,100 persons and unemployment by 1,226. Over the month, local governments laid off workers, seasonal layoffs were noted in construction, and seasonal hiring occurred in trade. Western Maryland's unemployment jumped to 13.5 percent in December from 12.6 percent in November. The unemployment volume expanded by an estimated 1,090 persons, as employment fell by 2,500. Even though seasonal hiring was registered in trade, layoffs were felt in apparel/textiles manufacturing and in construction. Unemployment particularly increased in Garrett County, whose unemployment rate advanced from 17.6 percent to 22.2 percent, and in Allegany County, whose rate advanced from 13.3 percent to 14.3 percent. Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment increased from November in all but Cecil County. Recalls of auto workers in Delaware caused that county's rate to fall from 11.1 percent to 10.0 percent. With the end of the peak seasons in agriculture and tourism/recreation, unemployment rates especially jumped in Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Besides declining in agribusiness, the area's employment also subsided in construction and state/local government over the month.

Statewide, Garrett County's unemployment rate of 22.2 percent was the highest for December, and Montgomery County's rate of 3.6 percent was the lowest. As the state showed lower unemployment than last December, 13 counties also exhibited lower rates, 10 had higher rates, and Queen Anne's County's rate was unchanged. Western Maryland particularly is experiencing greater hardship than last year, along with Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Cecil, Dorchester, and Somerset counties.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Receding by only 700 jobs over the month, Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment registered 1,687,700 in December. Last December, the loss from November was a much greater 2,400 jobs. For the 15th consecutive month, total employment was lower than its level for the corresponding month a year ago, lower than December, 1981 by 18,900 jobs. However, the November loss from the previous November was a greater 20,600, and October's employment declined from October, 1981 by an even greater 28,000. Last December, manufacturing employment took a much greater monthly decline than was noted this December, while nonmanufacturing's monthly increase was considerably below that of this December.

Manufacturing jobs declined to 205,900, with a 2,700 drop since November and a 17,500 loss over the year. For the 36th consecutive month, employment was below a year ago. December's monthly job loss was less severe than the 3,900 decrease last December. December's manufacturing jobs hit the lowest level of 1982. Not since October, 1949 have jobs in the manufacturing sector been so low. The primary metals industry, with less business in blast furnace/basic steel products, declined by 300 over the month and stands 5,900 jobs below December a year ago. Scattered layoffs due to less business decreased fabricated metals by 300 since November. Miscellaneous manufacturing and furniture/fixtures each dropped 200 jobs over the month. Apparel/textiles, with temporary shutdowns for unpaid Christmas vacations, declined by 1,400. Seasonal layoffs in preserved fruits/vegetables and permanent layoffs in other industries robbed food/kindred products of 600 jobs. Limited hiring in rubber/plastic products and electric/electronic equipment added 200 jobs to each of these industries.

Nonmanufacturing jobs advanced to 1,481,800, gaining 2,000 jobs over the month but trailing 1,400 behind the December, 1981 level. December marks the 4th consecutive month of rising employment in nonmanufacturing, with jobs increasing by 26,200 since August. During that period in 1981, a much lesser gain of 15,400 was noted. This December, declines in construction and state/local government were outnumbered by hiring in retail trade. Boosted by peak holiday hiring, retail trade reported a gain of 6,200 jobs from November. Between October and December, retail trade increased by 12,300 jobs this year, compared with 11,000 during that period last year. Sustaining the heaviest losses of any industry, construction cut its work force by 3,400, mainly due to seasonal layoffs in heavy construction and special trade contractors. Last December, a more substantial 4,500 jobs were lost over the month. For the 34th consecutive month, construction employment is lower than a year ago, lower than last December by 7,100 jobs. State government, with 2,000 fewer jobs than a year ago, declined by 800 during December. Cutbacks were reported in both education and non-education jobs. Local government, suffering from layoffs in city and county governments outnumbering hiring in education, lost 300 jobs. December's over-the-year drop of 3,600 marks the 18th month that local government employment is lower than a year ago.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment advanced to 943,900 in December. It exceeded November employment by 1,800 jobs but fell 11,700 below last December. Over the year, the metro area reported 14,300 fewer jobs in manufacturing, and over the month only 700 fewer. As in the state, monthly job reduction was reported in primary metals, fabricated metals, and food/kindred products. The state's apparel/textile retrenchment did not appear in the metro area. Nonmanufacturing marched forward by 2,500 jobs over the month and rose 2,600 above last December. Hiring in business services contributed to an over-the-month gain of 700 jobs in services. Seasonal hiring promoted an additional 3,400 jobs in retail trade. The beginning of seasonal layoffs caused a reduction by 1,700 in construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increasing by $8.70 from November, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers rose to $364.91 in December. Instances of wage rate increases, layoffs of lower paid workers, higher incentive pay, and more overtime work were influences which boosted the earnings. The average workweek, up 0.3 hours over the month, rose to 40.1. Hourly earnings increased by 15 cents, to average $9.10. A higher average rate of pay was reported by many industries. Production workers in transportation equipment gained 72 cents per hour, while workers in miscellaneous manufacturing increased their average hourly pay by 49 cents. Furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, paper/allied products, instruments, and leather/leather products reported a longer workweek. Weekly earnings for production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased by $10.60 from November, to average $395.08 in December. Average weekly hours, at 41.5, rose 0.9 hour and average hourly earnings inched up by 5 cents, to $9.52. Over the year, weekly income rose by 7.6 percent in the metro area, while statewide weekly wages increased by 5.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

All regular unemployment insurance activities rose substantially in December. Initial claims were up 39.3 percent, due to Christmas vacations shutdowns among manufacturers in the state. The layoffs were concentrated in the industries of electrical and non-electrical machinery, apparel, and paper products. Continued claims were up 5.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 18.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 20.3 percent. The average weekly check amount increased to $118.88.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 20.6 percent and continued claims were up 5.7 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) program decreased 38.8 percent. However, continued claims for the UCX program were up 91.5 percent. The rise was due to a change in the eligibility requirements of the program.

Activities reported by offices located in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same patterns as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up by 59.3 percent, continued claims by 3.3 percent, weeks compensated by 14.1 percent, and the amount of payments by 15.2 percent. The average weekly check amount rose to $121.54.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Employment Service continued to see a downturn in active applicants, both because of changes in registration policy necessitated by budget cuts and by increases in discouraged workers who are individuals no longer looking for work. In December, 1982, there were 40 percent less active applicants than in December, 1981. All types of active applicants have declined by more than 30 percent except welfare active applicants which have had no change. The largest decline was in youth under 22, who declined by 60 percent; next was eligible claimants, who declined by 54 percent.

Shifts in the type of active applicants on file with the Employment Service have appeared. In December, 1982 as compared to December, 1981, there has been a higher percentage of females, blacks, welfare recipients and those not fully qualified (X-entry). There has been a smaller percentage of males, whites, eligible UI claimants and professionals, technicians and managers. In spite of these shifts, service (18.0 percent) and clerical (17.0 percent) remain the top occupations of active ES applicants.

Nonagricultural openings received by the Maryland Employment Service have declined by only 5 percent, with only minor shifts in the occupational composition of the openings. Service (28 percent) and clerical (20 percent) rank first and second in the number of openings, followed by structural work (13 percent) and miscellaneous (10 percent). The number of openings in the processing occupations has doubled when comparing December, 1982 with December, 1981.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, registered 292.4 in December. Down by 0.4 percent since November, this index represents an annual inflation rate of 3.9 percent. It was the lowest annual increase since 1971 and 1972. Sharply reduced mortgage rates and lowered gasoline prices contributed to this low inflation rate. Food and beverages remained at the November index of 279.1, bringing the annual inflation rate for food and beverages down to 3.2 percent. The Agriculture Department reported stabilized prices for beef, pork, veal and eggs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home registered 266.6. This was a drop of .04 percent over the month, and a 1.0 percent change from December, 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

DECEMBER 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December '81
MARYLAND	2,163,290	2,170,408	1,993,347	2,002,647	169,943	167,761	7.9	7.7	8.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,077,831	1,078,786	980,017	982,112	97,814	96,674	9.1	9.0	9.2
BALTIMORE CITY	398,025	398,603	354,666	355,425	43,359	43,178	10.9	10.8	11.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	178,040	178,818	167,140	167,497	10,900	11,321	6.1	6.3	6.5
BALTIMORE*	326,498	326,452	295,541	296,173	30,957	30,279	9.5	9.3	9.3
CARROLL	47,589	47,527	43,436	43,529	4,153	3,998	8.7	8.4	8.0
HARFORD	71,689	71,368	65,783	65,924	5,906	5,444	8.2	7.6	7.8
HOWARD	55,991	56,019	53,451	53,565	2,540	2,454	4.5	4.4	4.9
D. C. AREA	772,436	774,762	738,437	739,537	33,999	35,225	4.4	4.5	4.8
CHARLES	42,438	42,511	40,795	40,856	1,643	1,655	3.9	3.9	5.2
MONTGOMERY*	336,735	337,439	324,704	325,187	12,031	12,252	3.6	3.6	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	393,264	394,812	372,938	373,494	20,326	21,318	5.2	5.4	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	143,734	145,144	124,346	126,846	19,388	18,298	13.5	12.6	12.6
ALLEGANY	34,669	34,707	29,705	30,105	4,964	4,602	14.3	13.3	14.0
FREDERICK*	44,453	44,995	40,462	41,081	3,991	3,914	9.0	8.7	10.6
GARRETT	12,502	12,169	9,723	10,024	2,779	2,145	22.2	17.6	17.2
WASHINGTON	52,110	53,273	44,456	45,636	7,654	7,637	14.7	14.3	12.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,920	11,235	9,406	9,754	1,514	1,481	13.9	13.2	15.1
ST. MARY'S	18,323	18,476	16,756	16,971	1,567	1,505	8.6	8.1	10.7
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,190	8,302	7,302	7,529	888	773	10.8	9.3	11.8
CECIL	29,506	29,763	26,561	26,450	2,945	3,313	10.0	11.1	8.4
DORCHESTER	16,055	16,259	13,941	14,479	2,114	1,780	13.2	10.9	11.5
KENT	7,819	8,036	7,046	7,328	773	708	9.9	8.8	10.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,746	9,971	8,954	9,225	792	746	8.1	7.5	8.1
SOMERSET	7,442	7,652	5,994	6,342	1,448	1,310	19.5	17.1	18.3
TALBOT	15,677	15,903	14,878	15,226	799	677	5.1	4.3	5.6
WICOMICO	29,938	30,217	27,019	27,426	2,919	2,791	9.8	9.2	11.0
WORCESTER	15,674	15,901	12,690	13,422	2,984	2,479	19.0	15.6	21.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	99,281	100,149	83,884	85,765	15,397	14,384	15.5	14.4	13.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	751,333	752,334	684,476	685,939	66,857	66,395	8.9	8.8	9.1
BALANCE OF STATE*	211,728	214,226	191,342	195,008	20,386	19,218	9.6	9.0	10.2
UNITED STATES[2]	110,477,000	110,855,000	98,849,000	99,379,000	11,628,000	11,476,000	10.5	10.4	8.3

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

1982 ANNUAL AVERAGE

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,184,704	1,995,329	189,375	8.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,091,667	982,504	109,163	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	403,382	355,566	47,816	11.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,859	167,564	13,295	7.4
BALTIMORE	330,279	296,291	33,988	10.3
CARROLL	48,158	43,546	4,612	9.6
HARFORD	72,471	65,950	6,521	9.0
HOWARD	56,518	53,586	2,932	5.2
D. C. AREA	772,052	731,929	40,123	5.2
CHARLES	42,499	40,436	2,063	4.9
MONTGOMERY	335,958	321,842	14,116	4.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	393,595	369,651	23,944	6.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,021	126,053	19,968	13.7
ALLEGANY	34,835	29,847	4,988	14.3
FREDERICK	45,658	40,556	5,102	11.2
GARRETT	11,847	9,675	2,172	18.3
WASHINGTON	53,681	45,975	7,706	14.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND				
CALVERT	11,542	9,773	1,769	15.3
ST. MARY'S	18,769	16,934	1,835	9.8
EASTERN SHORE				
CAROLINE	8,411	7,373	1,038	12.3
CECIL	30,214	26,713	3,501	11.6
DORCHESTER	16,091	14,062	2,029	12.6
KENT	8,171	7,262	909	11.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,062	9,067	995	9.9
SOMERSET	7,862	6,309	1,553	19.8
TALBOT	15,612	14,757	855	5.5
WICOMICO	30,364	27,103	3,261	10.7
WORCESTER	17,867	15,489	2,378	13.3

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. They will be revised when the annual benchmarking process is complete in April.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

December 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1687.7	1688.4	1706.6	943.9	942.1	955.6
Manufacturing	205.9	208.6	223.4	136.0	136.7	150.3
Durable Goods	109.3	110.2	122.9	78.3	78.7	89.0
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
Household furniture	1.1	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.6	6.7	8.0	4.5	4.5	5.9
Primary metal industries	21.4	21.7	27.3	19.9	20.2	25.5
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	14.3	18.8	14.0	14.2	18.7
Fabricated metal products	9.1	9.4	9.6	6.8	7.1	7.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.9	5.0	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	14.3	14.4	17.6	8.9	9.0	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.6	33.4	32.4	24.3	24.2	23.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.9	2.9	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.6	24.5	22.9	18.8	18.6	17.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.2	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.5	13.4	16.1	7.9	7.7	9.9
Ship and boat building and repair	3.7	3.5	5.7	2.7	2.5	4.6
Instruments and related products	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.9
Nondurable Goods	96.6	98.4	100.5	57.7	58.0	61.3
Food and kindred products	25.6	26.2	25.3	12.2	12.6	12.8
Meat products	6.6	6.6	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.4	3.0	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.7	1.5
Beverages	4.6	4.6	5.0	2.9	3.0	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.6	14.0	14.6	8.5	8.5	9.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.1	9.5	7.1	7.1	7.4
Printing and publishing	23.0	22.9	23.6	12.6	12.5	13.3
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.8	12.9	13.6	9.6	9.6	10.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.7	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.0	9.8	10.1	6.3	6.2	6.1
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.4	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1982

(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1481.8	1479.8	1483.2	807.9	805.4	805.3
Construction	81.7	85.1	88.8	36.4	38.1	41.0
Transportation and public utilities	83.7	83.8	87.6	53.7	53.8	58.0
Railroad transportation	7.9	8.1	9.9	5.6	5.8	6.9
Transportation, except railroads	39.8	39.7	41.4	23.5	23.4	26.3
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.0	36.0	36.3	24.6	24.6	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.2	22.2	22.5	15.4	15.4	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	426.2	419.8	419.5	238.6	235.1	229.7
Wholesale trade	93.3	93.1	92.0	57.9	57.8	56.9
Retail trade	332.9	326.7	327.5	180.7	177.3	172.8
General merchandise stores	50.7	48.6	48.4	21.2	20.5	21.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.1	94.1	93.7	57.5	57.5	58.0
Banking	24.2	24.2	24.4	14.3	14.3	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.9	12.5	8.4	8.4	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.8	20.8	16.0	16.0	15.9
Services and mining	382.6	382.6	376.4	204.4	203.7	200.6
Private hospitals	57.1	57.4	56.1	37.7	37.8	36.9
Educational services	27.2	27.4	26.8	19.1	19.2	19.1
Engineering and architectural services	21.7	21.7	21.9	9.3	9.3	9.2
Total government	413.5	414.4	417.2	217.3	217.2	218.0
Total federal government	135.2	135.0	133.3	54.6	54.6	52.7
Total state and local government	278.3	279.4	283.9	162.7	162.6	165.3
Total state government	89.6	90.4	91.6	64.0	64.3	63.7
Total local government	188.7	189.0	192.3	98.7	98.3	101.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

DECEMBER 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1981
Manufacturing	$364.91	$356.21	$346.98	40.1	39.8	40.3	$ 9.10	$ 8.95	$ 8.61
DURABLE GOODS	418.81	410.26	390.98	41.1	40.7	40.6	10.19	10.08	9.63
Lumber and wood products	259.10	258.20	228.84	39.8	39.3	35.7	6.51	6.57	6.41
Furniture and fixtures	311.81	256.47	233.70	50.7	41.3	38.5	6.15	6.21	6.07
Stone, clay and glass products	375.58	381.47	347.59	42.2	43.3	37.7	8.90	8.81	9.22
Primary metal industries	529.54	527.87	510.44	39.4	39.6	39.6	13.44	13.33	12.89
Fabricated metal products	387.40	366.28	367.30	42.2	39.9	44.2	9.18	9.18	8.31
Machinery except electrical	380.03	389.87	383.16	40.3	41.3	43.1	9.43	9.44	8.89
Electric and electronic equipment	357.83	348.09	312.71	41.9	41.0	41.2	8.54	8.49	7.59
Transportation equipment	516.84	505.62	434.42	40.6	42.1	40.6	12.73	12.01	10.70
Instruments and related products	309.23	291.46	260.45	39.9	38.4	38.7	7.75	7.59	6.73
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	254.32	234.21	237.16	37.4	37.0	39.2	6.80	6.33	6.05
NONDURABLE GOODS	310.06	302.25	296.40	39.1	38.9	40.0	7.93	7.77	7.41
Food and kindred products	291.33	287.28	288.16	39.0	39.3	40.7	7.47	7.31	7.08
Apparel and other textile products	204.86	198.23	192.85	35.2	34.9	35.0	5.82	5.68	5.51
Paper and allied products	319.96	301.32	316.22	42.1	40.5	43.2	7.60	7.44	7.32
Printing and publishing	374.40	372.06	353.23	38.4	39.0	39.6	9.75	9.54	8.92
Chemicals and allied products	416.49	404.67	382.73	41.9	41.0	43.1	9.94	9.87	8.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	294.35	295.78	289.57	41.4	41.6	40.9	7.11	7.11	7.08
Leather and leather products	170.31	155.03	185.76	34.9	31.9	38.7	4.88	4.86	4.80

Covers an estimated 135,000 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS November 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS December 1981	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS November 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS December 1981	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS November 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS December 1981
MANUFACTURING	$395.08	$384.48	$367.28	41.5	40.6	40.9	$ 9.52	$ 9.47	$ 8.98
DURABLE GOODS	451.96	437.96	406.63	42.2	41.2	40.3	10.71	10.63	10.09
Stone, clay and glass products	406.51	407.25	363.92	43.9	45.2	39.3	9.26	9.01	9.26
Primary metal industries	537.70	530.24	512.03	39.8	39.6	39.6	13.51	13.39	12.93
Fabricated metal products	415.14	385.85	358.67	44.4	41.4	44.5	9.35	9.32	8.06
Machinery except electrical	351.52	351.74	333.34	39.9	40.9	40.9	8.81	8.60	8.15
Electric and electronic equipment	411.94	394.25	343.60	44.2	42.9	41.8	9.32	9.19	8.22
Transportation equipment	555.66	545.65	424.50	42.0	41.4	37.6	13.23	13.18	11.29
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	236.48	217.44	222.89	37.3	36.3	38.1	6.34	5.99	5.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	322.79	316.41	310.99	40.5	39.8	41.8	7.97	7.95	7.44
Food and kindred products	368.16	366.96	362.15	41.6	41.7	44.6	8.85	8.80	8.12
Apparel and other textile products	224.64	208.01	213.16	35.6	34.1	36.5	6.31	6.10	5.84
Paper and allied products	271.53	267.44	286.97	43.1	41.4	44.7	6.30	6.46	6.42
Printing and publishing	349.07	336.28	327.86	38.7	37.7	38.8	9.02	8.92	8.45
Chemicals and allied products	472.38	462.58	428.65	43.1	42.4	44.1	10.96	10.91	9.72
Rubber and misc. plastic products	263.27	265.12	248.78	42.6	42.9	43.8	6.18	6.18	5.68

Covers an estimated 86,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Initial Claims	48,294	34,679	49,762	27,905	17,513	29,738
Total Continued Claims	265,114	252,548	245,683	164,200	158,975	145,136
Total Weeks Compensated	237,190	199,457	240,894	140,732	123,358	139,257
Total Amount of Payments	$28,199,238	$23,434,162	$25,925,018	$17,104,982	$14,843,108	$15,493,151
Average Weekly Payment	$118.88	$117.49	$107.62	$121.54	$120.33	$111.25

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	December, 1982	November, 1982	December, 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	259	326	341
Total continued claims	2,484	2,350	3,839
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	388	634	167
Total Continued claims	1,649	861	1,509

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	DECEMBER, 1982		SEPT.,1982	DECEMBER, 1981		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	56031	100	59839	93325	100	-40
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	6253	11	8474	15810	17	-60
22-39	36813	66	38208	57493	62	-36
40-54	10066	18	10205	15318	16	-34
55 AND OVER	2899	5	2952	4704	5	-38
SEX						
MALE	25189	45	27270	46606	50	-46
FEMALE	30831	55	32569	46719	50	-34
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	26450	47	27811	48074	52	-45
BLACK *	28411	51	30955	43411	47	-35
HISPANIC	418	1	410	696	1	-40
OTHER	654	1	663	1144	1	-43
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	26943	48	28884	58447	63	-54
VETERAN	8466	15	8612	130[illegible]4	14	-35
HANDICAPPED	2217	4	2519	4281	5	-48
WELFARE	25718	46	25658	25732	28	-0

* NOT HISPANIC

	DECEMBER, 1982		SEPT.,1982	DECEMBER, 1981		% CHANGE
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	54514	100	56101	88830	100	-39
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	4520	8	4642	10283	12	-56
CLERICAL	9424	17	9563	16282	18	-42
SALES	1668	3	1624	3456	4	-52
SERVICE	10227	19	10642	15872	18	-36
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	463	1	506	1182	1	-61
PROCESSING	1918	4	1818	2137	2	-10
MACHINE TRADES	2949	5	2740	4025	5	-27
BENCHWORK	2027	4	2147	2950	3	-31
STRUCTURAL WORK	7288	13	7830	12372	14	-41
MISCELLANEOUS	5375	10	5541	9343	11	-42
X-ENTRY	8138	15	8556	10308	12	-21
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	7947	100	36795	8363	100	-5
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	511	7	2273	556	7	-8
CLERICAL	1366	20	7465	1789	21	-24
SALES	553	7	2942	796	10	-31
SERVICE	1813	28	10292	2233	27	-19
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	51	2	685	128	2	-60
PROCESSING	382	3	1571	127	2	201
MACHINE TRADES	335	5	1537	405	5	-17
BENCHWORK	416	5	1586	443	5	-6
STRUCTURAL WORK	930	13	4724	990	12	-6
MISCELLANEOUS	769	10	3684	891	11	-14
X-ENTRY	----	---	----	----	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

DECEMBER 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	535.6	533,6	532.0
Manufacturing*	25.3	25.3	23.6
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.3	6.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.5	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	510.3	508.3	508.4
Construction	31.3	32.2	33.3
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	15.6	14.7
Trucking and warehousing	7.9	7.5	6.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	144.9	141.6	141.7
General merchandise stores	19.8	18.6	20.6
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	29.0	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.6	3.6
Services and mining	137.4	137.4	134.7
Total government	151.8	152.5	155.6
Total federal government	70.4	70.1	71.2
Total state and local government	81.4	82.4	84.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

DECEMBER 1982

Major Industry Grouping	December, 1982	November, 1982	December, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	111.3	113.3	109.7
Manufacturing	23.8	24.0	23.9
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.3	8.5
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	2.4	2.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.6
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.2
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.1	8.2	8.3
Nonmanufacturing	87.5	89.3	85.8
Construction	7.0	7.6	6.8
Transportation & public utilities*	6.7	6.9	6.9
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	26.7	26.9	26.2
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.5	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.4	20.6	19.4
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.6
Total government	22.9	23.5	22.7
Total federal government	4.6	4.6	4.5
Total state & local government	18.3	18.9	18.2

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	December, 1982	November, 1982	December, 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.1	107.7	110.0
Manufacturing	22.3	23.4	26.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	3.0	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.5	0.6	0.8
Other manufacturing	16.6	16.8	19.2
Nonmanufacturing	83.8	84.3	83.9
Construction	6.9	7.4	7.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.6	7.3
Railroad transportation	1.9	2.0	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.9	24.4	25.0
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	20.1	19.6	20.0
General merchandise stores	3.8	3.5	3.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.2	22.6	21.8
Health services	8.7	8.8	8.5
Total government	19.7	19.7	19.0
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	16.7	16.7	16.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

December 1982

Major Industry Grouping	December 1982	November 1982	December 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	433.7	432.7	445.5
Manufacturing	56.6	56.8	61.7
Durable Goods*	24.0	24.2	28.4
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.0	3.3
Primary metal industries	6.8	6.9	7.9
Fabricated metal products*	2.8	3.1	3.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.2
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	3.7	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.8	4.4	5.0
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.3
Nondurable Goods*	32.6	32.6	33.3
Food & kindred products*	8.3	8.3	8.2
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.6	4.8	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	2.0
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.5	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.1	8.1	8.4
Commercial printing	2.9	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.4	6.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	377.1	375.9	383.8
Construction	13.1	13.5	16.4
Transportation & public util.*	36.9	37.0	40.4
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.6	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.1	13.1	15.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.8	6.2
Water transportation	4.5	4.5	6.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	99.5	97.6	98.4
General merchandise stores	5.6	5.4	6.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.4	38.4	38.8
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.9	10.9
Service & mining*	107.9	107.9	106.3
Health services	35.6	35.8	35.0
Educational services	13.6	13.5	13.5
Misc. services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total government	81.3	81.5	83.5
Total federal government	13.0	13.0	13.1
Total state & local government	68.3	68.5	70.4
Total state government	34.0	34.2	33.6
Total local government	34.3	34.3	36.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

3/7/83

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1983

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Reflecting eased economic conditions, Maryland's unemployment rate increased by less than one percentage point between December, 1982 and January, 1983, rising from 8.4 percent (under the new benchmark of labor force estimates) to 9.1 percent of the civilian labor force. In both January of 1981 and 1982, the unemployment rate jumped by approximately 1.5 percentage points, compared with only 0.7 percentage points this January. After 24 consecutive months of higher unemployment rates than the previous year, Maryland's January rate is lower than its January, 1982 rate of 9.4 percent. January also marks the 12th consecutive month that the United States's unemployment rate has exceeded Maryland's. While the recession has eased noticeably in Maryland since last winter, the U.S. seasonally unadjusted rate of 11.4 percent for January surpassed anything experienced in 1982. In fact, the U.S. rate has been rising for the past five months. Its increase between this December and January is similar to its increase the previous year, as the rate expanded by 0.9 percentage points.

While Maryland's unemployment now is lower than in January, 1982 by an estimated 9,593 persons, its employment remains lower than a year ago for the 16th consecutive month, in January by an estimated 26,046 persons. Between December, 1982 and January, 1983, claims filed for unemployment insurance jumped, causing unemployment to advance by an estimated 8,657 persons or 4.8 percent. The monthly increase was more extreme in January, 1982, when unemployment soared by 29,553 persons or 17.4 percent. Employment did subside from December to a greater extent this January than last January, by an estimated 74,914 persons as compared with 64,402 a year ago. The civilian labor force decreased by 66,257 over the month this January.

Manufacturing employment in January was at its lowest level since March, 1941, after declining for four consecutive months. Employment is also lower than a year ago for the 37th consecutive month. Still, the job loss this January is less extensive than that experienced last January, being concentrated in nonelectrical machinery, ship/boat building/repair, and food processing. The seasonal job loss in nonmanufacturing this January was also less than that experienced last January. Even though every major nonmanufacturing category declined from December, all but trade and federal government subsided to a lesser extent than in January, 1982. Seasonal layoffs in construction are running at half the level of last winter. Layoffs in trade after the holiday season do seem to be occurring earlier this year, after holiday hiring comparable with that experienced in past years. A most unusual statistic is noted for January of lower employment in trade than a year ago. Other nonmanufacturing industries engaging in monthly layoffs include trucking; water transportation services; colleges and universities (in semester breaks); hotels/lodging places; amusement/recreational, agricultural, business, and social services; and local boards of education.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

After soaring from 9.2 percent in December, 1981 to 10.8 percent in January, 1982, the Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate only increased from 9.8 percent in December, 1982 to 10.2 percent in January, 1983. The area's total unemployment increased by just an estimated 857 persons over the month, while out-of-work persons leaving the labor market caused employment to fall by 31,271. Jobs were diminished in ship/boat building/repair, food processing, construction, water transportation services, trade, education, business services, and amusement/recreational services. Baltimore City's rate advanced from 11.4 percent in December to 11.8 percent in January. Increasing by at least one percentage point, Carroll County's rate rose from 9.7 percent to 10.9 percent and Harford County's from 9.2 to 10.2 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area increased from 4.6 percent in December to 5.0 percent in January. Employment fell by an estimated 28,659 persons, as unemployment increased by 1,670. Charles County's unemployment rate advanced by a full percentage point from 4.5 percent to 5.5 percent. In the area, employment was reduced during January in construction, trucking, trade, services, and education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate jumped from 13.9 percent in December to 16.8 percent in January. Rates in all four of the area's counties exceeded 10 percent and increased from December by more than a percentage point. Most severe is Garrett County's unemployment, which advanced from 22.8 percent to 25.9 percent. The area's total unemployment increased by 3,728 persons from December levels, and its employment contracted by a greater 7,120 persons. While recalls were noted in apparel/textile manufacturing during January, they were outnumbered by layoffs in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, construction, trade, and education.

All eleven (11) counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland showed increases in their unemployment rates from December of at least one percentage point. Only in Talbot and St. Mary's counties are the rates still less than 10 percent. Employment decreased during January in manufacturing. Seasonal layoffs were noted in construction, trade, hotels/lodging places, and education. In January, the state's highest unemployment rate of 26.7 percent was registered in Somerset County and the lowest of 4.1 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

After a miniscule 300 decrease between November and December, Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment took a drastic downward plunge during January, with jobs estimated 50,400 fewer from December, 1982 to January, 1983. Over the year, total employment was down by 14,000 jobs, marking the 16th consecutive month when employment fell below its level for the corresponding month of the previous year. January's over-the-year decline is still somewhat less than the 18,500 deficit between December, 1981 and December, 1982. Although monthly losses this January were quite large, they were still less, by 4,500 jobs, than losses sustained last January.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Manufacturing employment registered 202,700 in January, 1983. It lost 3,800 jobs over the month, a far less extreme drop than the 6,900 job loss in January, 1982. Manufacturing jobs have been on the decline for four consecutive months. Over the year, manufacturing employment receded by 13,800 jobs, marking the 37th consecutive month when jobs were below levels of a year ago. Not since March, 1941 has such a low level of manufacturing employment been reported. Less business took 300 jobs from primary metals, an industry hard hit by the economic recession during 1982. Jobs were fewer by 5,500 fewer than at this time last January. Scattered instances of less business decreased fabricated metals by 300. Nonelectrical machinery, suffering from temporary shutdown, was robbed of 1,800 jobs over the month and falls below last January by 4,700 jobs. In transportation equipment, a permanent closing of ship/boat building/repair and other scattered layoffs reduced this industry by 800 jobs. Employment in ship/boat building/repair is 2,600 below last January's level. Food/kindred products suffered a 700 decline in January, after an estimated 600 drop in December. Apparel/textiles regained the 600 jobs lost through temporary shutdowns the previous month. Hiring due to more business in commercial printing added 200 to the printing/publishing industry.

Failing to meet the year-ago level for the 16th consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment was only 200 jobs below January, 1982. In December, the gap from December, 1981 was a much greater 1,600 jobs. At 1,435,000, nonmanufacturing employment in January sustained seasonal losses of 46,600 over the month that were still less extensive than the 48,000 decline during January, 1982. This January's decrease in nonmanufacturing breaks a four-month trend of rising employment, with a gain of 26,000 jobs between August and December, 1982. Employment was down in every major nonmanufacturing industry group this January, but declines were less extensive than those experienced last January, except in trade where the decrease exceeded last January and in federal government where no change from the previous month occurred last January. Construction lost 7,900 jobs, but this seasonal decline is considerably below the 12,400 drop last January. Below last January by 2,300 jobs, construction, for the 35th consecutive month, is less than the corresponding month a year ago. Less business in trucking and water transportation decreased transportation except railroads by 1,800, a smaller decline than the 2,600 loss last January. Wholesale trade dropped by 1,000 with seasonal layoffs and less business. Retail trade's 22,900 seasonal loss, including a 4,000 reduction in general merchandise, was quite larger than the 15,600 monthly decrease last January. Retail trade, showing an unusual trend of lower employment than a year ago, falls 2,100 jobs below January, 1982. Finance/insurance/real estate crept down by 200 jobs when layoffs in real estate exceeded hiring in credit agencies and banking. Last January, the job loss was a greater 1,000 jobs. In services, where jobs decreased by 6,300 over the month, some hiring in personal services was greatly exceeded by layoffs due to semester break in colleges and universities, along with declines in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreational services, agricultural services, business services, and social services. Last January, a similar 6,700 monthly loss occurred in services. Jobs in services outnumbered last January's job level by 6,200. Federal government was down a mere 400 jobs and exceeds employment last January by 1,600. State government, down in January by 2,700 due to semester breaks in colleges and universities, was only 500 below last January.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Local government's 3,200 drop over the month came about when hiring in local government agencies was exceeded by layoffs in county boards of education and community colleges. For the 19th consecutive month, local government employment is below a year ago, in January by 2,300 jobs.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment registered 923,600 for January. Over the month a decrease of 20,700 jobs was noted, but over the year jobs were down by a lesser 8,500. In manufacturing, the metro area's employment decreased by 10,800 over the year and by 1,000 over the month. The statewide reduction in primary metals was contrasted by a 300 gain in the metro area. Otherwise, the area followed statewide trends in manufacturing. Unlike the state, the metro area reported an over-the-year gain of 2,300 jobs in nonmanufacturing, but receded by 19,700 over the month. Trends matched those statewide except in finance/insurance/real estate, where the metro area reported a 300 gain over the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings for production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries registered $353.70 in January, a reduction of $9.61 from average earnings in December. Conditions such as shorter scheduled workweek, less overtime, shutdowns, and layoffs had an impact on reduced earnings. Average hourly earnings, at $9.00, were down by 6 cents from the previous month. Average weekly hours decreased by 0.8 hours to 39.3. Significantly lower hourly pay rates were noted in nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment, and apparel/textiles. Greatly reduced workweeks were experienced in furniture/fixtures and leather/leather products. Over the year, average weekly earnings increased by 7.7 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings decreased by $10.35 over the month to $383.36. Hourly earnings increased by 5 cents to $9.56, while the workweek was reduced by 1.3 hours, to 40.1. Average weekly earnings exceeded those of last January by 9.9 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in January were down 10.8 percent from the number filed the previous month as fewer claims were filed by workers in the industries of electrical machinery, paper products, and apparel. The decrease was partially offset by layoffs in the machinery, except electrical and retail trade industries. The number of continued claims rose 8.5 percent, weeks compensated by 7.8 percent, and the amount of payments by 9.7 percent. The average weekly payment increased to $121.02.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 39.4 percent and continued claims were down 2.7 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were down 7.7 percent and continued claims were up 24.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

Activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the state-wide activities. Initial claims were down 17.1 percent, continued claims were up 2.6 percent, weeks compensated were up 3.8 percent, and the amount of payments rose 5.1 percent. The average weekly payment increased to $122.96.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index rose by a slight 0.2 percent in January. The 293.1 index represents a mere 3.8 percent inflation rate since January, 1982. Sharp declines in gasoline prices and only a slight rise in food prices helped produce January's modest increase in prices. Food and beverages, at an index of 280.7, increased by only 0.6 percent since December, 1982 and went up by only 2.6 percent since last January. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items came to 291.4 for January, up 0.4 percent from November, 1982 and up 3.3 percent from January, 1982. The index for food and beverages, at 275.0, had increased by 0.6 percent from November and by 1.9 percent from January, 1982.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, State of Maryland, revised series for 1970-1982.

State of Maryland
Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JANUARY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January	December**	January '82
MARYLAND	2,099,499	2,165,756	1,909,390	1,984,304	190,109	181,452	9.1	8.4	9.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,042,041	1,072,455	936,260	967,531	105,781	104,924	10.2	9.8	10.4
BALTIMORE CITY	383,972	395,155	338,831	350,148	45,141	45,007	11.8	11.4	12.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,380	177,459	159,677	165,010	12,703	12,449	7.4	7.0	7.8
BALTIMORE*	314,981	324,876	282,346	291,776	32,635	33,100	10.4	10.2	10.6
CARROLL	46,577	47,476	41,497	42,883	5,080	4,593	10.9	9.7	10.7
HARFORD	69,950	71,520	62,846	64,945	7,104	6,575	10.2	9.2	10.5
HOWARD	54,182	55,968	51,064	52,769	3,118	3,199	5.8	5.7	6.3
D. C. AREA	750,872	777,861	713,063	741,722	37,809	36,139	5.0	4.6	5.3
CHARLES	41,678	42,922	39,393	40,976	2,285	1,946	5.5	4.5	6.4
MONTGOMERY*	326,851	338,785	313,547	326,149	13,304	12,636	4.1	3.7	4.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	382,342	396,154	360,123	374,597	22,219	21,557	5.8	5.4	6.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	144,447	147,839	120,124	127,244	24,323	20,595	16.8	13.9	14.8
ALLEGANY	34,451	35,169	28,883	29,858	5,568	5,311	16.2	15.1	15.5
FREDERICK*	43,565	46,632	38,438	42,350	5,127	4,282	11.8	9.2	13.8
GARRETT	12,436	12,790	9,221	9,872	3,215	2,918	25.9	22.8	19.8
WASHINGTON	53,995	53,248	43,582	45,164	10,413	8,084	19.3	15.2	13.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,512	10,963	8,851	9,448	1,661	1,515	15.8	13.8	16.8
ST. MARY'S	17,358	17,946	15,734	16,423	1,624	1,523	9.4	8.5	11.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,819	7,847	6,545	6,901	1,274	946	16.3	12.1	17.8
CECIL	29,587	30,248	26,077	27,122	3,510	3,126	11.9	10.3	15.9
DORCHESTER	15,350	15,449	12,828	13,216	2,522	2,233	16.4	14.5	15.3
KENT	7,370	7,545	6,330	6,725	1,040	820	14.1	10.9	16.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,001	9,529	7,886	8,660	1,115	869	12.4	9.1	12.9
SOMERSET	7,044	7,228	5,163	5,727	1,881	1,501	26.7	20.8	31.6
TALBOT	15,039	15,999	14,024	15,083	1,015	916	6.7	5.7	7.8
WICOMICO	28,635	29,558	25,255	26,401	3,380	3,157	11.8	10.7	14.4
WORCESTER	14,421	15,291	11,248	12,101	3,173	3,190	22.0	20.9	25.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,882	101,207	81,686	84,894	19,196	16,313	19.0	16.1	15.2
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	727,060	747,579	653,914	675,755	73,146	71,824	10.1	9.6	10.4
BALANCE OF STATE*	203,814	210,525	179,334	188,783	24,480	21,742	12.0	10.3	14.0
UNITED STATES[2]	109,779,000	110,477,000	97,262,000	98,849,000	12,517,000	11,628,000	11.4	10.5	9.4

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 N. Eutaw Street, Room 518
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

STATE OF MARYLAND
1976-1982

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
1982													
Labor Force	2,135,138	2,126,964	2,140,840	2,154,472	2,170,740	2,192,647	2,192,072	2,165,815	2,153,430	2,165,790	2,168,337	2,165,756	2,161,000
Employment	1,935,436	1,932,343	1,954,302	1,978,530	1,998,019	2,009,024	2,008,421	1,981,852	1,978,249	1,985,735	1,989,785	1,984,304	1,978,000
Unemployment	199,702	194,621	186,538	175,942	172,721	183,623	183,651	183,963	175,181	180,055	178,552	181,452	183,000
Rate	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4
1981													
Labor Force	2,136,243	2,138,929	2,142,226	2,156,136	2,167,205	2,197,105	2,195,758	2,167,948	2,165,585	2,148,554	2,158,322	2,169,987	2,163,000
Employment	1,967,576	1,970,785	1,987,692	2,010,694	2,024,707	2,041,070	2,038,104	2,012,323	2,014,615	1,996,608	1,995,987	1,999,838	2,005,000
Unemployment	168,667	168,144	154,534	145,442	142,498	156,035	157,654	155,625	150,970	151,946	162,335	170,149	157,000
Rate	7.9	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,105,856	2,110,109	2,125,159	2,143,033	2,167,101	2,184,577	2,204,188	2,177,193	2,143,252	2,158,708	2,164,298	2,176,526	2,155,000
Employment	1,963,866	1,969,359	1,987,849	2,012,502	2,035,069	2,031,639	2,052,010	2,033,495	2,007,321	2,022,656	2,027,455	2,036,779	2,015,000
Unemployment	141,990	140,750	137,310	130,531	132,032	152,938	152,178	143,698	135,931	136,052	136,843	139,747	140,000
Rate	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
1979													
Labor Force	2,048,870	2,057,668	2,070,145	2,092,638	2,116,074	2,174,476	2,156,070	2,132,357	2,130,195	2,117,099	2,135,691	2,160,715	2,116,000
Employment	1,916,357	1,914,514	1,948,896	1,978,558	2,006,031	2,046,241	2,027,994	2,004,524	2,014,336	1,999,846	2,012,960	2,021,743	1,991,000
Unemployment	132,513	143,154	121,249	114,080	110,043	128,235	128,076	127,833	115,859	117,253	122,731	138,972	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,960,224	1,968,349	1,996,717	2,034,907	2,058,820	2,108,331	2,103,428	2,083,280	2,063,793	2,073,942	2,088,407	2,119,802	2,055,000
Employment	1,836,446	1,840,062	1,875,075	1,927,671	1,954,469	1,984,769	1,983,158	1,976,717	1,966,026	1,970,956	1,976,322	1,988,329	1,940,000
Unemployment	123,778	128,287	121,642	107,236	104,351	123,562	120,270	106,563	97,767	102,986	112,085	131,473	115,000
Rate	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6
1977													
Labor Force	1,888,602	1,913,008	1,934,739	1,939,677	1,966,980	1,994,743	1,988,466	1,975,236	1,969,867	1,976,570	1,990,150	2,017,962	1,963,000
Employment	1,759,976	1,766,341	1,804,893	1,826,163	1,856,503	1,879,862	1,872,528	1,864,867	1,866,469	1,861,841	1,874,837	1,893,719	1,844,000
Unemployment	128,626	146,667	129,846	113,514	110,477	114,881	115,938	110,369	103,398	114,729	115,313	124,243	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,854,140	1,848,878	1,863,502	1,878,604	1,881,020	1,899,746	1,960,530	1,932,356	1,928,441	1,922,970	1,942,263	1,947,549	1,906,000
Employment	1,725,861	1,730,711	1,746,719	1,763,767	1,786,873	1,801,104	1,816,428	1,795,921	1,790,479	1,786,175	1,788,716	1,791,246	1,777,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.8

February 1983

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1637.7	1688.1	1651.7	923.6	944.3	932.1
Manufacturing	202.7	206.5	216.5	134.9	135.9	145.7
Durable Goods	105.5	109.1	118.1	77.5	78.1	85.8
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.3
Household furniture	1.1	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.5	6.6	7.2	4.5	4.5	5.4
Primary metal industries	21.1	21.4	26.6	20.2	19.9	24.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	14.0	18.2	14.5	14.0	18.0
Fabricated metal products	8.9	9.2	9.5	6.5	6.8	7.0
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.6
Machinery, except electrical	12.4	14.2	17.1	8.8	8.9	11.0
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.3	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.5	33.6	33.5	24.4	24.3	24.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.0	2.9	3.6	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.6	24.6	23.1	18.7	18.7	17.6
Electronic components and accessories	1.3	1.3	1.5	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.5	13.3	13.2	7.0	7.6	7.4
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	3.4	5.3	1.7	2.4	4.3
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.6
Nondurable Goods	97.2	97.4	98.4	57.4	57.8	59.9
Food and kindred products	24.9	25.6	24.7	11.8	12.3	12.6
Meat products	6.7	6.6	5.9	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.2	3.2	2.9	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.4	4.6	4.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	14.0	13.4	14.4	8.4	8.5	8.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.2	9.2	7.0	7.1	7.1
Printing and publishing	23.2	23.0	23.2	13.0	12.6	12.9
Newspapers	6.0	6.1	6.1	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.8	12.8	13.6	9.6	9.5	10.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.5	0.6	0.6	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.9	10.0	9.7	6.2	6.3	5.9
Misc. plastic products	4.9	4.8	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.4	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1435.0	1481.6	1435.2	788.7	808.4	786.4
Construction	74.1	82.0	76.4	33.1	36.8	35.7
Transportation and public utilities	81.7	83.7	84.7	52.6	53.6	56.5
Railroad transportation	7.9	7.9	9.5	5.6	5.6	6.7
Transportation, except railroads	38.0	39.8	38.8	22.5	23.4	25.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	35.8	36.0	36.4	24.5	24.6	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.1	22.2	22.6	15.3	15.3	15.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	402.1	426.0	403.2	227.6	239.3	222.3
Wholesale trade	92.3	93.3	91.3	57.5	58.0	55.9
Retail trade	309.8	332.7	311.9	170.1	181.3	166.4
General merchandise stores	46.0	50.0	48.0	19.7	21.7	19.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	93.9	94.1	92.7	57.8	57.5	57.4
Banking	24.4	24.1	24.4	14.6	14.3	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	12.8	12.5	8.5	8.4	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.9	20.8	20.7	16.1	16.0	15.9
Services and mining	375.9	382.2	369.7	201.6	204.0	198.5
Private hospitals	57.4	57.1	56.4	37.9	37.7	37.1
Educational services	26.3	27.1	25.3	18.6	19.1	18.0
Engineering and architectural services	22.0	21.8	21.9	9.3	9.3	9.2
Total government	407.3	413.6	408.5	216.0	217.2	216.0
Total federal government	134.9	135.3	133.3	54.2	54.6	53.5
Total state and local government	272.4	278.3	275.2	161.8	162.6	162.5
Total state government	87.1	89.8	87.6	63.9	64.2	63.0
Total local government	185.3	188.5	187.6	97.9	98.4	99.5

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JANUARY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Manufacturing	$353.70	$363.31	$328.48	39.3	40.1	37.8	$ 9.00	$ 9.06	$ 8.69
DURABLE GOODS	404.21	416.56	369.97	40.1	41.0	38.7	10.08	10.16	9.56
Lumber and wood products	257.85	259.64	204.44	38.6	39.7	32.4	6.68	6.54	6.31
Furniture and fixtures	247.50	300.49	217.44	39.1	49.1	36.0	6.33	6.12	6.04
Stone, clay and glass products	365.56	375.53	329.66	41.4	42.1	35.6	8.83	8.92	9.26
Primary metal industries	534.60	528.65	507.58	39.6	38.9	39.5	13.50	13.59	12.85
Fabricated metal products	378.72	397.32	330.58	41.3	43.0	38.8	9.17	9.24	8.52
Machinery except electrical	361.26	382.30	335.62	40.5	40.8	38.8	8.92	9.37	8.65
Electric and electronic equipment	358.68	356.55	305.20	42.0	41.8	40.0	8.54	8.53	7.63
Transportation equipment	459.73	503.85	396.19	37.9	40.6	39.5	12.13	12.41	10.03
Instruments and related products	299.52	303.76	260.91	37.3	39.5	36.8	8.03	7.69	7.09
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.05	254.32	219.02	36.6	37.4	35.1	6.75	6.80	6.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	303.74	310.07	280.39	38.4	39.2	36.7	7.91	7.91	7.64
Food and kindred products	281.99	290.97	270.78	37.8	38.9	37.4	7.46	7.48	7.24
Apparel and other textile products	197.69	204.51	172.80	34.5	34.9	30.0	5.73	5.86	5.76
Paper and allied products	304.96	319.96	296.60	39.4	42.1	39.6	7.74	7.60	7.49
Printing and publishing	374.36	375.20	330.46	39.2	38.8	36.8	9.55	9.67	8.98
Chemicals and allied products	430.54	418.05	382.85	41.8	42.1	41.3	10.30	9.93	9.27
Rubber and misc. plastic products	291.87	294.77	282.51	41.4	41.4	38.7	7.05	7.12	7.30
Leather and leather products	147.53	183.22	165.19	30.8	37.7	34.2	4.79	4.86	4.83

Covers an estimated 135,700 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
MANUFACTURING	$383.36	$393.71	$348.91	40.1	41.4	38.3	$ 9.56	$ 9.51	$ 9.11
DURABLE GOODS	437.38	450.05	387.70	40.8	42.1	38.5	10.72	10.69	10.07
Stone, clay and glass products	381.06	405.64	336.52	41.6	43.9	35.8	9.16	9.24	9.40
Primary metal industries	539.45	537.70	508.76	39.9	39.8	39.5	13.52	13.51	12.88
Fabricated metal products	404.98	427.70	333.76	42.9	45.5	38.9	9.44	9.40	8.58
Machinery except electrical	356.47	357.57	304.38	40.6	41.1	38.0	8.78	8.70	8.01
Electric and electronic equipment	400.90	405.48	326.23	43.2	43.6	39.4	9.28	9.30	8.28
Transportation equipment	491.81	536.67	394.88	37.6	40.2	37.5	13.08	13.35	10.53
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	218.06	236.48	190.16	35.4	37.3	32.9	6.16	6.34	5.78
NONDURABLE GOODS	315.56	324.00	292.97	39.2	40.5	37.9	8.05	8.00	7.73
Food and kindred products	356.40	366.33	339.88	40.0	41.3	40.9	8.91	8.87	8.31
Apparel and other textile products	203.66	223.73	183.33	34.0	35.4	29.1	5.99	6.32	6.30
Paper and allied products	262.54	271.53	259.75	39.9	43.1	39.9	6.58	6.30	6.51
Printing and publishing	343.88	348.56	316.90	37.5	38.6	36.3	9.17	9.03	8.73
Chemicals and allied products	471.33	473.06	419.90	42.5	43.4	42.5	11.09	10.90	9.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	260.29	261.61	233.92	42.6	42.4	40.4	6.11	6.17	5.79

Covers an estimated 86,800 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982	nuary 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Initial Claims	43,094	48,294	46,987	23,126	27,905	27,428
Total Continued Claims	287,602	265,114	267,406	168,480	164,200	155,133
Total Weeks Compensated	255,659	237,190	258,389	146,147	140,732	154,427
Total Amount of Payments	$30,941,722	$28,199,238	$28,901,511	$17,970,812	$17,104,982	$17,835,684
Average Weekly Payment	$121.02	$118.88	$111.47	$122.96	$121.54	$115.07

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	January, 1983	December, 1982	January, 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	361	259	382
Total continued claims	2,418	2,484	3,393
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	358	388	172
Total Continued claims	2,049	1,649	1,224

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JANUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	517.9	536.2	512.7
Manufacturing*	25.1	25.3	23.6
Printing and publishing	6.3	6.3	6.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	6.6	6.5	6.1
Nonmanufacturing	492.8	510.9	489.1
Construction	28.4	31.4	29.3
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	15.9	13.9
Trucking and warehousing	6.9	7.8	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	136.5	145.2	135.1
General merchandise stores	18.4	19.7	19.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.9	28.9	28.3
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.7	3.6	3.7
Services and mining	135.7	137.4	132.3
Total government	148.3	152.1	150.2
Total federal government	70.8	70.7	70.5
Total state and local government	77.5	81.4	79.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JANUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.4	111.2	103.8
Manufacturing	23.3	23.7	22.2
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.1	8.0
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.0
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.3	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.8	8.0	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	83.1	87.5	81.6
Construction	6.3	7.1	5.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.6	6.7	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.2	26.6	24.4
General merchandise stores	2.5	2.5	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.7	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.6	20.4	19.0
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.7
Total government	22.8	23.0	22.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.6	4.5
Total state & local government	18.1	18.4	17.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	101.6	106.3	104.4
Manufacturing	21.1	22.3	25.8
Apparel & other textile products	3.2	2.1	3.0
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.5	0.6	0.7
Other manufacturing	14.4	16.6	18.9
Nonmanufacturing	80.5	84.0	78.6
Construction	6.2	6.9	5.7
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.5	6.8
Railroad transportation	1.9	1.9	2.3
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	1.7
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	23.6	24.9	23.8
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	4.9
Retail trade*	18.8	20.1	18.9
General merchandise stores	3.5	3.8	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	21.8	22.3	21.1
Health services	8.8	8.8	8.5
Total government	18.7	19.7	17.6
Total federal government	2.9	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	15.8	16.7	14.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JANUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	January 1983	December 1982	January 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	429.6	433.3	434.9
Manufacturing	55.3	56.3	58.5
Durable Goods*	22.6	23.7	25.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.0	3.2
Primary metal industries	6.7	6.8	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.8	2.9	3.2
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.2	1.3	1.3
Machinery, except electrical	3.6	3.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	3.5	4.4	2.8
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	32.7	32.6	32.8
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.3	8.2
Beverages	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.5	4.7	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.8	1.9	2.1
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.6	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.7	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.1	8.2
Commercial printing	3.4	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.5	6.5	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	374.3	377.0	376.4
Construction	12.7	13.1	14.1
Transportation & public util.*	35.6	36.9	38.9
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	4.2
Transp. except railroad*	11.8	13.1	14.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.7	5.8
Water transportation	3.9	4.5	5.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	97.7	99.5	96.5
General merchandise stores	5.6	5.6	5.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.7	38.4	38.4
Banking	11.4	11.2	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.0	10.9	10.9
Service & mining*	107.3	107.7	105.9
Health services	35.8	35.6	35.1
Educational services	13.4	13.6	13.0
Misc. services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Total government	82.3	81.4	82.6
Total federal government	12.6	13.0	12.9
Total state & local government	69.7	68.4	69.7
Total state government	34.0	34.1	33.7
Total local government	35.7	34.3	36.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1982

Published Industry Title	Total Employment Dec. 1982	Total Employment Nov. 1982	Total Employment Oct. 1982	Female Workers Dec. 1982	Female Workers Nov. 1982	Female Workers Oct. 1982	Production Workers Dec. 1982	Production Workers Nov. 1982	Production Workers Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.1	1688.4	1680.3	764.8	760.7	755.4	--	--	--
Manufacturing	206.5	208.6	208.6	64.9	65.6	65.7	135.7	137.2	136.7
Durable Goods	109.1	110.2	111.1	25.5	25.7	26.2	68.1	68.8	69.5
Lumber & wood products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
Furniture & fixtures	3.0	3.2	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
Stone, clay & glass prod.	6.6	6.7	6.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	5.1	5.3	5.2
Primary metal industries	21.4	21.7	22.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	16.2	16.3	16.6
Fabricated metal products	9.2	9.4	9.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	6.6	6.8	6.9
Machinery except electrical	14.2	14.4	14.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	9.2	9.4	9.4
Electric & electronic equip.	33.6	33.4	33.7	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.9	13.7	14.2
Transportation equip.	13.3	13.4	13.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.4	4.6	4.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Nondurable Goods	97.4	98.4	97.5	39.4	39.9	39.5	67.6	68.4	67.2
Food & kindred products	25.6	26.2	25.9	8.6	8.9	8.8	16.7	17.1	16.6
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.4	14.0	13.9	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.1	11.9
Paper & allied products	9.2	9.1	9.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
Printing & publishing	23.0	22.9	22.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	14.2	13.9	13.7
Chemicals & allied products	12.8	12.9	12.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	8.1	8.2	7.9
Petroleum & coal products	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.0	9.8	9.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	7.4	7.2	7.3
Leather & leather products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1481.6	1479.8	1471.7	699.9	695.1	689.7	--	--	--
Contract construction	82.0	85.1	84.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	83.7	83.8	83.6	22.3	21.8	21.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	39.8	39.7	39.4	6.6	6.1	6.1	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.0	36.0	36.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	426.0	419.8	413.8	193.5	188.0	183.7	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	93.3	93.1	93.2	25.3	25.2	25.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	332.7	326.7	320.6	168.2	162.8	158.5	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	50.0	48.6	45.8	37.7	36.0	33.4	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	94.1	94.1	94.2	54.9	54.7	54.8	--	--	--
Services & mining	382.2	382.6	383.2	218.7	218.2	217.4	--	--	--
Total government	413.6	414.4	412.8	203.4	205.2	204.9	--	--	--
Total federal government	135.3	135.0	134.4	61.8	61.4	61.1	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	278.3	279.4	278.4	141.6	143.8	143.8	--	--	--

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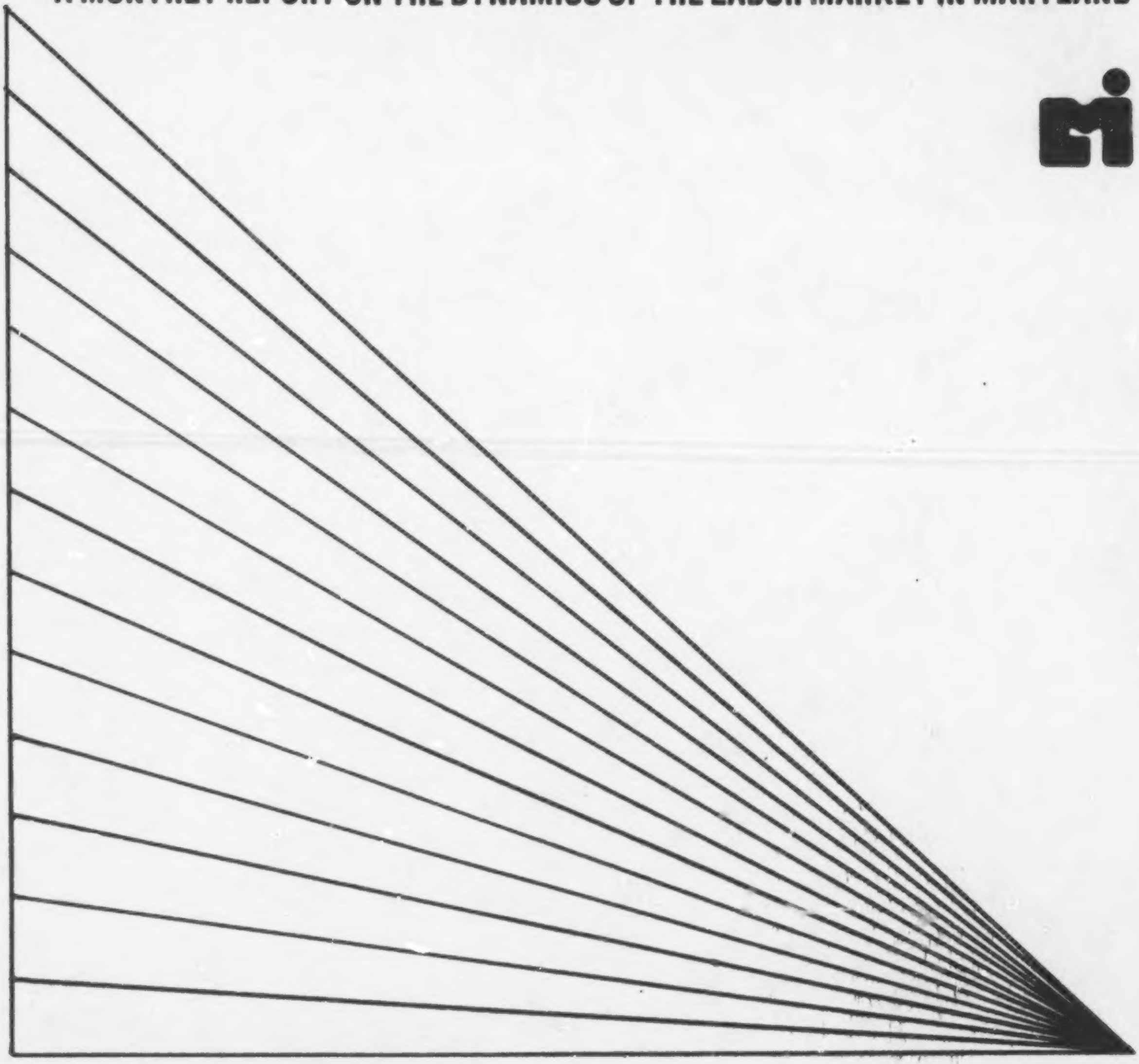
[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

5/25/83

S3645-1 A

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1983

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

FEBRUARY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate subsided slightly in February from 9.0 percent of the January civilian labor force to 8.8 percent, as the proportional decrease in unemployment exceeded the proportional decrease in employment. Estimated unemployment was reduced by 6,036 persons and employment by 7,878. These joint decreases caused the civilian labor force to contract by 13,914 persons and meant that persons discouraged in their job search or that seasonal workers laid off in construction and retail trade were leaving the labor force. Last February, the unemployment rate also declined by 0.2 percentage points from January; however, smaller reductions were observed in both employment and unemployment.

This decrease in Maryland's unemployment rate came after two months of increases. Following five months of gains, the U.S. unemployment rate also declined during February, from 11.4 percent to 11.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted). Maryland's rate is lower than the national rate for the 13th consecutive month, falling below it by 2.5 percentage points. Recovery from the nationwide recession is becoming evident in Maryland, since the state's unemployment rate is lower than a year ago for the 2nd consecutive month. In February, 1982, the state's rate came to 9.2 percent. The nation is slower in its recovery, with the unemployment rate still exceeding year ago levels. Its rate last February was much lower at 9.6 percent. While Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than in last February, its total unemployment (-10,929 persons), total employment (-33,176), and labor force (-44,105) are all lower than a year ago. Employment has been lower than a year ago for 17 consecutive months. In fact, you have to go back to 1978 for a lower February employment level than that experienced this February.

Manufacturing employment scored a small decrease in February, after sizable layoffs in December and January. Layoffs in the steel industry were balanced by recalls from plant shutdowns in nonelectrical machinery. Still, manufacturing employment is lower than a year ago for the 17th consecutive month. Construction jobs are fewer than a year ago for the 20th consecutive month and government for the 26th consecutive month. Seasonal layoffs continued during February in construction and retail trade. There were cutbacks in trucking due to the independent truckers' strike and a blizzard. City and county governments also engaged in layoffs. Extensive hiring was noted in education, with the start of the spring semester.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate declined from 10.2 percent in January to 9.9 percent in February. Unemployment subsided by 3,732 persons and employment dropped by 8,945. Employment generally followed trends set statewide. Seasonal hiring in education was outnumbered by layoffs in steel manufacturing, construction, trucking, retail trade, and local government. Baltimore City's unemployment rate decreased from 11.8 percent in January to 11.2 percent in February.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area inched down from 5.1 percent to 5.0 percent. Total unemployment was reduced by 861 persons and employment by 1,905 persons. Seasonal layoffs were noted in construction and trade. In government, layoffs by city and county government were outnumbered by hiring in public colleges and universities and county boards of education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped considerably from 16.7 percent in January to 15.1 percent in February. Unemployment decreased by 2,145 persons while employment actually gained by 2,296 persons. Washington County's unemployment rate scored a sizable decrease from 18.9 percent to 15.7 percent, due to recalls from plant shutdowns in manufacturing. Besides the recalls in manufacturing, Western Maryland's employment exhibited seasonal layoffs in construction and trade and seasonal recalls in public education.

On the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, 3 of the 11 counties showed lower unemployment rates in February than January and 8 showed higher rates. All of the changes were relatively small except for the advance in Calvert County's rate from 15.7 percent to 17.9 percent, as claims filed for unemployment insurance increased. In the area, there were some seasonal layoffs during February in construction and trade, as well as seasonal hiring at public colleges and universities. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for February was 27.0 percent in Somerset County and the lowest was 4.0 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal declines in Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment continued into February, with a loss of 5,600 jobs from January. This loss was substantially less than that of 52,500 during January and was also less than the decrease by 7,100 jobs during February, 1982. Still, employment is lower than the corresponding month a year ago for the 17th consecutive month, being lower than in February, 1982 by 21,900 jobs. Even though the over-the-year gap has been narrowing, this February's employment is lower than in February, 1981 by a whopping 66,400 jobs and even lower than in February, 1979 by 1,800 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Manufacturing employment declined for the 5th consecutive month, being lower than in September, 1982 by 7,100 jobs. The monthly loss during February did amount to only 400 jobs. The 201,700 manufacturing jobs during February represented the lowest level of manufacturing employment since February, 1941. Manufacturing jobs are lower than the corresponding month a year ago for the 17th consecutive month, being lower than in last February by 16,900 jobs. Between this January and February, employment in primary metals increased by 1,300 jobs, due to layoffs in the steel industry. This was almost balanced by recalls of 1,700 workers in nonelectrical machinery after a plant shutdown in January. Employment is still substantially lower than a year ago in primary metals (-6,700), nonelectrical machinery (-3,000), transportation equipment (-2,000), chemicals (-1,300), and stone/clay/glass products (-1,000).

A seasonal job loss of 5,200 in nonmanufacturing employment during February followed a much larger one of 48,400 during January. February's increase was less than that of 7,800 jobs last February. Nonmanufacturing jobs are lower than a year ago for the 17th consecutive month, being lower than in February, 1982 by 5,000 jobs. Since last February, employment has fallen in government by 8,500 jobs, in transportation/public utilities by 4,000, and in construction by 2,300. Meanwhile, it has grown by 8,000 in services, 1,300 in finance/insurance/real estate, and by only 500 in trade. The only notable hiring between this January and February occurred in education, with the start of spring semesters. Recalls at private colleges and universities contributed to an increase in the services industry by 1,200 jobs. State government added 2,900 jobs, with recalls at public colleges and universities. No change was observed in local government, as hiring by community colleges and boards of education balanced layoffs by city and county governments. Retail trade declined by 4,000 jobs during February, following a drop by 23,100 jobs during January. The post-Christmas layoffs were concentrated in general merchandise stores, apparel/accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail. Some gains were noted in food stores and eating/drinking places. This year's post-holiday layoffs have been less extensive than those experienced last year. Normal seasonal influences, less business, and a snow storm caused construction to lose 3,300 jobs during February. Last February, the reduction was a less severe 1,500 jobs. Between November and February, construction has registered a seasonal decline of 13,800 jobs, compared with a greater loss of 17,600 a year ago. Layoffs in trucking during February due to the independent truckers' strike and the blizzard caused the transportation industry to drop by 1,000 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 7,700 jobs during February, exceeding the decline statewide of 5,600 jobs. Since the recalls in nonelectrical machinery during February occurred outside the Baltimore area, the area's manufacturing was primarily influenced by a reduction of 1,000 jobs in steel manufacturing, which contributed to the overall loss of 1,700 jobs in manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing was reduced by 6,000jobs, also greater than the statewide loss. Seasonal hiring in education was less extensive in the area and was negated by other trends. Hiring at private colleges and universities was almost equaled by layoffs in business services, so that services demonstrated a net gain of only 300 jobs. Public colleges and universities boosted state government employment by only 400 jobs. Local government actually declined by 1,000, as hiring by community colleges and boards of education was outnumbered by city and county governments' layoffs. Following statewide trends, the area showed layoffs in construction (-1,500), transportation (-1,400), and retail trade (-2,600).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

A blizzard on Friday of the reference week for February (week of the 12th) resulted in shorter workweeks for the state's manufacturing production workers than in January. Average weekly hours contracted by 3.1 hours to 36.0. This contributed to a reduction in average weekly earnings by $24.39 to $328.68. Average hourly earnings actually increased by 10 cents to $9.13 due to layoffs of lower paid workers and instances of more overtime work. In no manufacturing industry group was a significant increase in the workweek observed from January. Almost every group showed workweeks cut short by the snow. The impact of the snow, less overtime work, and some recalls of lower paid workers diminished the average hourly earnings in lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, instruments, and food processing. Average hourly earnings were boosted over the month due to layoffs of lower paid workers, more overtime work, more incentive pay, and return from plant shutdown in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, miscellaneous manufacturing, apparel/textiles, paper, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area during February, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings decreased by $28.19 to $354.05, average weekly hours decreased by 3.4 hours to 36.5, and average hourly earnings increased by 12 cents to $9.70. Since February, 1982, average weekly earnings had actually declined by 3.0 percent statewide and by 2.1 percent in the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Every unemployment insurance activity decreased in February, 1983. Initial claims were down 37.1 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the machinery, except electrical and primary metals industries. Continued claims declined by 8.6 percent, weeks compensated by 7.2 percent, and the amount of payments by 8.4 percent. The average weekly payment was down 1.4 percent to $119.37.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 37.4 percent and continued claims were down 24.9 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program declined 12.3 percent and continued claims were down 11.1 percent.

Activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased by 40.5 percent, continued claims by 7.7 percent, weeks compensated by 7.7 percent, and the amount of payments by 8.2 percent. The average weekly payment was down less than one percent to $122.38.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Declining gasoline prices and continued slow increases in food prices caused the U. S. Consumer Price Index, as announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to increase by less than 0.1 percent during February to an index of 293.2. Since last February, prices had increased by only 3.5 percent. The index for food and beverages, at 281.6 for February, had increased by 0.3 percent over the month and by only 2.1 percent over the year. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home increased by 1.2 percent from January to 270.0, exactly the same index as last February.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, revised series for 1981 and 1982 for the state, Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Maryland counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, Balance of State, and Baltimore City.

State of Maryland
Department of Human Resources
Employment Security Administration
Research and Analysis Division
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

FEBRUARY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY 82
MARYLAND	2,082,859	2,096,773	1,899,167	1,907,045	183,692	189,728	8.8	9.0	9.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,028,394	1,041,071	926,220	935,165	102,174	105,906	9.9	10.2	10.4
BALTIMORE CITY	377,512	383,775	335,197	338,434	42,315	45,341	11.2	11.8	11.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	170,505	172,554	157,965	159,491	12,540	13,063	7.4	7.6	8.2
BALTIMORE*	311,510	314,377	279,318	282,016	32,192	32,361	10.3	10.3	10.1
CARROLL	46,053	46,391	41,052	41,448	5,001	4,943	10.9	10.7	12.1
HARFORD	69,334	69,901	62,172	62,772	7,162	7,129	10.3	10.2	10.1
HOWARD	53,481	54,073	50,516	51,004	2,965	3,069	5.5	5.7	6.8
D. C. AREA	749,021	751,787	711,716	713,621	37,305	38,166	5.0	5.1	5.2
CHARLES	41,769	41,696	39,319	39,424	2,450	2,272	5.9	5.4	6.3
MONTGOMERY*	325,840	326,946	312,954	313,792	12,886	13,154	4.0	4.0	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	381,413	383,147	359,443	360,405	21,970	22,742	5.8	5.9	6.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	143,062	142,911	121,408	119,112	21,654	23,799	15.1	16.7	14.7
ALLEGANY	34,264	34,081	28,957	28,575	5,307	5,506	15.5	16.2	15.2
FREDERICK*	43,967	43,165	39,034	38,130	4,933	5,035	11.2	11.7	13.4
GARRETT	12,410	12,298	9,224	9,153	3,186	3,145	25.7	25.6	20.1
WASHINGTON	52,421	53,367	44,193	43,254	8,228	10,113	15.7	18.9	14.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,942	10,412	8,984	8,781	1,958	1,631	17.9	15.7	18.6
ST. MARY'S	17,480	17,194	15,695	15,592	1,785	1,602	10.2	9.3	11.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,755	7,771	6,475	6,503	1,280	1,268	16.5	16.3	16.7
CECIL	29,339	29,550	25,952	26,071	3,387	3,479	11.5	11.8	12.0
DORCHESTER	15,166	15,227	12,715	12,749	2,451	2,478	16.2	16.3	14.8
KENT	7,476	7,431	6,410	6,396	1,066	1,035	14.3	13.9	15.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	8,935	8,924	7,837	7,832	1,098	1,092	12.3	12.2	13.9
SOMERSET	7,122	6,973	5,199	5,125	1,923	1,848	27.0	26.5	26.9
TALBOT	14,917	14,864	13,882	13,864	1,035	1,000	6.9	6.7	7.5
WICOMICO	28,735	28,401	25,298	25,070	3,437	3,331	12.0	11.7	12.6
WORCESTER	14,519	14,255	11,379	11,163	3,140	3,092	21.6	21.7	23.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	99,095	99,746	82,374	80,982	16,721	18,764	16.9	18.8	15.3
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	716,884	726,694	646,902	653,149	69,982	73,545	9.8	10.1	10.5
BALANCE OF STATE*	204,155	202,698	179,145	178,570	25,010	24,128	12.3	11.9	12.8
UNITED STATES[2]	109,647,000	109,779,000	97,265,000	97,262,000	12,382,000	12,517,000	11.3	11.4	9.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND February 1983	MARYLAND January 1983	MARYLAND February 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] February 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] January 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1622.4	1628.0	1644.3	902.7	910.4	921.9
Manufacturing	201.7	202.1	218.6	133.6	135.3	146.2
Durable Goods	108.1	107.8	121.7	77.7	78.8	87.5
Lumber and wood products	2.9	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.0
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.9	7.7	4.3	4.5	5.6
Primary metal industries	20.8	22.1	27.5	19.3	20.4	24.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.7	15.0	19.2	13.7	14.7	18.2
Fabricated metal products	8.2	8.3	9.1	5.9	5.9	6.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.0	3.1	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.2	13.5	18.2	10.0	10.0	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	2.0	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.0	33.7	33.5	24.4	24.1	23.7
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.2	3.7	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.2	24.3	22.8	18.2	18.2	17.0
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.8	2.1	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	12.6	12.6	14.6	7.7	7.6	9.3
Ship and boat building and repair	2.3	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.7	3.6
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Nondurable Goods	93.6	94.3	96.9	55.9	56.5	58.7
Food and kindred products	23.5	23.9	24.1	11.5	11.6	12.4
Meat products	6.5	6.7	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Beverages	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.5	2.6	2.9
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.7	14.2	8.2	8.4	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	8.9	9.1	9.2	6.5	6.7	6.8
Printing and publishing	23.6	23.7	23.3	13.0	13.1	13.0
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.7	13.2	9.7	9.7	10.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.7
Misc. plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.4	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
FEBRUARY 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1420.7	1425.9	1425.7	769.1	775.1	775.7
Construction	77.5	80.8	79.8	36.5	38.0	38.5
Transportation and public utilities	82.5	83.7	86.5	54.2	55.7	59.2
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.4	8.7	5.2	5.3	6.3
Transportation, except railroads	36.2	37.2	37.6	21.6	23.0	24.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.1	39.1	40.2	27.4	27.4	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.3	25.2	26.2	18.1	18.1	19.0
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.9	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	392.3	396.2	391.8	213.2	215.7	213.3
Wholesale trade	91.9	91.8	90.5	56.4	56.3	56.2
Retail trade	300.4	304.4	301.3	156.8	159.4	157.1
General merchandise stores	39.8	43.9	43.0	19.9	22.1	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.1	94.5	92.8	57.4	57.4	57.6
Banking	23.7	24.1	24.1	14.1	14.4	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.7	12.7	12.1	8.4	8.4	7.9
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.3	20.3	15.6	15.6	15.5
Services and mining	384.3	383.1	376.3	204.5	204.2	200.3
Private hospitals	56.9	56.7	55.5	38.5	38.5	37.7
Educational services	26.2	25.2	25.6	18.8	18.0	18.3
Engineering and architectural services	20.2	20.4	20.2	6.7	6.8	6.5
Total government	390.0	387.6	398.5	203.3	204.1	206.8
Total federal government	128.4	128.9	128.6	53.3	53.5	53.0
Total state and local government	261.6	258.7	269.9	150.0	150.6	153.8
Total state government	85.3	82.4	87.0	57.6	57.2	57.6
Total local government	176.3	176.3	182.9	92.4	93.4	96.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,800 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

FEBRUARY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Manufacturing	$328.68	$353.07	$338.69	36.0	39.1	39.2	$ 9.13	$ 9.03	$ 8.64
DURABLE GOODS	371.68	400.99	384.24	36.8	39.9	39.9	10.10	10.05	9.63
Lumber and wood products	212.86	254.13	216.05	32.9	38.1	33.6	6.47	6.67	6.43
Furniture and fixtures	211.48	258.11	229.59	33.2	41.1	37.7	6.37	6.28	6.09
Stone, clay and glass products	338.37	369.64	332.14	36.9	41.3	37.7	9.17	8.95	8.81
Primary metal industries	534.10	535.00	513.20	38.9	39.6	40.0	13.73	13.51	12.83
Fabricated metal products	318.43	363.45	345.61	35.9	40.7	40.9	8.87	8.93	8.45
Machinery except electrical	344.41	357.06	351.35	36.6	40.3	40.2	9.41	8.86	8.74
Electric and electronic equipment	309.96	340.72	318.72	37.8	41.2	41.5	8.20	8.27	7.68
Transportation equipment	401.48	460.56	434.28	34.7	38.0	40.1	11.57	12.12	10.83
Instruments and related products	273.88	297.48	264.00	34.8	36.5	37.5	7.87	8.15	7.04
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	234.96	247.36	231.81	34.3	36.7	38.7	6.85	6.74	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	283.61	304.87	287.23	35.1	38.3	38.4	8.08	7.96	7.48
Food and kindred products	255.39	281.96	267.02	34.7	38.0	38.2	7.36	7.42	6.99
Apparel and other textile products	176.90	196.20	191.98	30.5	34.3	34.1	5.80	5.72	5.63
Paper and allied products	287.36	313.84	293.04	36.1	40.6	41.1	7.96	7.73	7.13
Printing and publishing	346.92	369.41	336.00	35.4	38.4	37.5	9.80	9.62	8.96
Chemicals and allied products	431.32	436.36	394.24	41.0	41.4	42.3	10.52	10.54	9.32
Rubber and misc. plastic products	266.79	297.14	301.10	36.9	41.5	40.8	7.23	7.16	7.38
Leather and leather products	149.94	148.01	190.90	31.5	30.9	38.8	4.76	4.79	4.92

Covers an estimated 132,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
MANUFACTURING	$354.05	$382.24	$361.78	36.5	39.9	39.8	$ 9.70	$ 9.58	$ 9.09
DURABLE GOODS	400.23	431.07	404.37	37.3	40.4	39.8	10.73	10.67	10.16
Stone, clay and glass products	361.00	388.02	350.10	38.0	42.5	38.6	9.50	9.13	9.07
Primary metal industries	529.42	539.45	514.80	38.7	39.9	40.0	13.68	13.52	12.87
Fabricated metal products	335.10	387.23	342.63	37.4	42.6	40.5	8.96	9.09	8.46
Machinery except electrical	315.62	349.92	318.37	36.7	40.5	39.5	8.60	8.64	8.06
Electric and electronic equipment	336.07	381.85	349.43	37.3	42.1	41.5	9.01	9.07	8.42
Transportation equipment	464.78	486.18	438.91	36.8	37.0	38.1	12.63	13.14	11.52
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	209.79	218.06	218.31	33.3	35.4	38.1	6.30	6.16	5.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	296.19	320.72	300.49	35.6	39.4	39.8	8.32	8.14	7.55
Food and kindred products	322.03	356.66	320.80	37.1	40.3	40.1	8.68	8.85	8.00
Apparel and other textile products	175.68	205.46	212.71	28.8	34.3	35.1	6.10	5.99	6.06
Paper and allied products	231.47	262.80	257.69	34.6	40.0	41.9	6.69	6.57	6.15
Printing and publishing	326.90	353.13	324.63	35.0	38.3	37.1	9.34	9.22	8.75
Chemicals and allied products	478.92	473.91	434.59	41.9	42.2	43.2	11.43	11.23	10.06
Rubber and misc. plastic products	227.17	265.36	260.32	36.7	42.8	43.1	6.19	6.20	6.04

Covers an estimated 84,800 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Total Initial Claims	27,090	43,094	28,732	13,757	23,126	17,814
Total Continued Claims	262,975	287,602	270,157	155,454	168,480	155,693
Total Number of Payments	237,340	255,659	[illegible]4,713	134,870	146,147	156,860
Total Amount of Payments	$28,331,895	$30,941,722	$29[illegible]65,830	$16,504,967	$17,970,812	$18,081,426
Average Weekly Payment	$119.37	$121.02	$111.25	$122.38	$122.96	$114.55

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	226	361	262
Total continued claims	1,815	2,418	3,826
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	314	358	144
Total Continued claims	1,821	2,049	1,150

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

FEBRUARY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	514.6	515.9	514.2
Manufacturing*	24.6	24.8	23.1
Printing and publishing	6.9	7.0	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.4	7.4	6.8
Nonmanufacturing	490.0	491.1	491.1
Construction	30.1	31.2	31.0
Transportation and public utilities*	14.8	14.7	14.0
Trucking and warehousing	6.2	6.2	5.5
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.3	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	128.9	131.3	129.6
General merchandise stores	15.6	17.2	16.9
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.2	28.3	28.0
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	140.4	139.7	136.6
Total government	147.6	145.9	151.9
Total federal government	70.6	71.0	71.0
Total state and local government	77.0	74.9	80.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

FEBRUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	103.2	102.8	103.8
Manufacturing	21.7	22.0	23.2
Food & kindred products*	8.6	8.7	8.2
Meat products	4.7	4.9	4.5
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.8	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.2	2.5
Lumber & wood products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other manufacturing	7.3	7.4	8.9
Nonmanufacturing	81.5	80.8	80.6
Construction	5.4	5.6	5.2
Transportation & public utilities*	6.4	6.3	6.5
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	24.4	24.6	24.1
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.3	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	18.9	19.0	18.7
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.6
Total government	22.8	21.7	22.5
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.3	17.2	18.0

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	105.0	102.6	107.4
Manufacturing	23.0	21.1	26.2
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.1	1.2
Machinery except electrical	3.3	1.6	4.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	13.7	15.7
Nonmanufacturing	82.0	81.5	81.2
Construction	5.7	6.1	5.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.4	6.4	6.6
Railroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.0	2.0	1.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	24.0	24.3	24.5
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	19.2	19.5	19.5
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.5	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.5	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	21.9	21.9	21.8
Health services	9.0	9.0	8.6
Educational services	1.2	1.2	1.7
Total government	20.6	19.3	19.8
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	17.6	16.3	16.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

FEBRUARY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	421.2	424.3	432.7
Manufacturing	54.2	54.3	59.2
Durable Goods*	23.0	22.9	27.4
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.2	3.4
Primary metal industries	7.0	6.9	7.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.6
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.2
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	5.0
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.5	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.2	31.4	31.8
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	7.4
Beverages	1.2	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.5	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.6	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.3
Commercial printing	3.3	3.3	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	367.0	370.0	373.5
Construction	12.1	12.6	13.9
Transportation & public util.*	35.0	34.6	37.7
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.3	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	11.7	11.3	13.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.0	5.0	5.6
Water transportation	3.9	3.5	4.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	89.7	90.5	91.7
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.7	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.8	38.7	38.5
Banking	11.1	11.3	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.7	10.8
Service & mining*	112.4	112.3	110.2
Health services	36.8	36.8	36.0
Educational services	13.1	12.7	12.9
Misc. services	4.7	4.7	4.6
Total government	79.0	81.3	81.5
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.3
Total state & local government	65.1	67.4	67.2
Total state government	28.5	28.5	28.4
Total local government	36.6	38.9	38.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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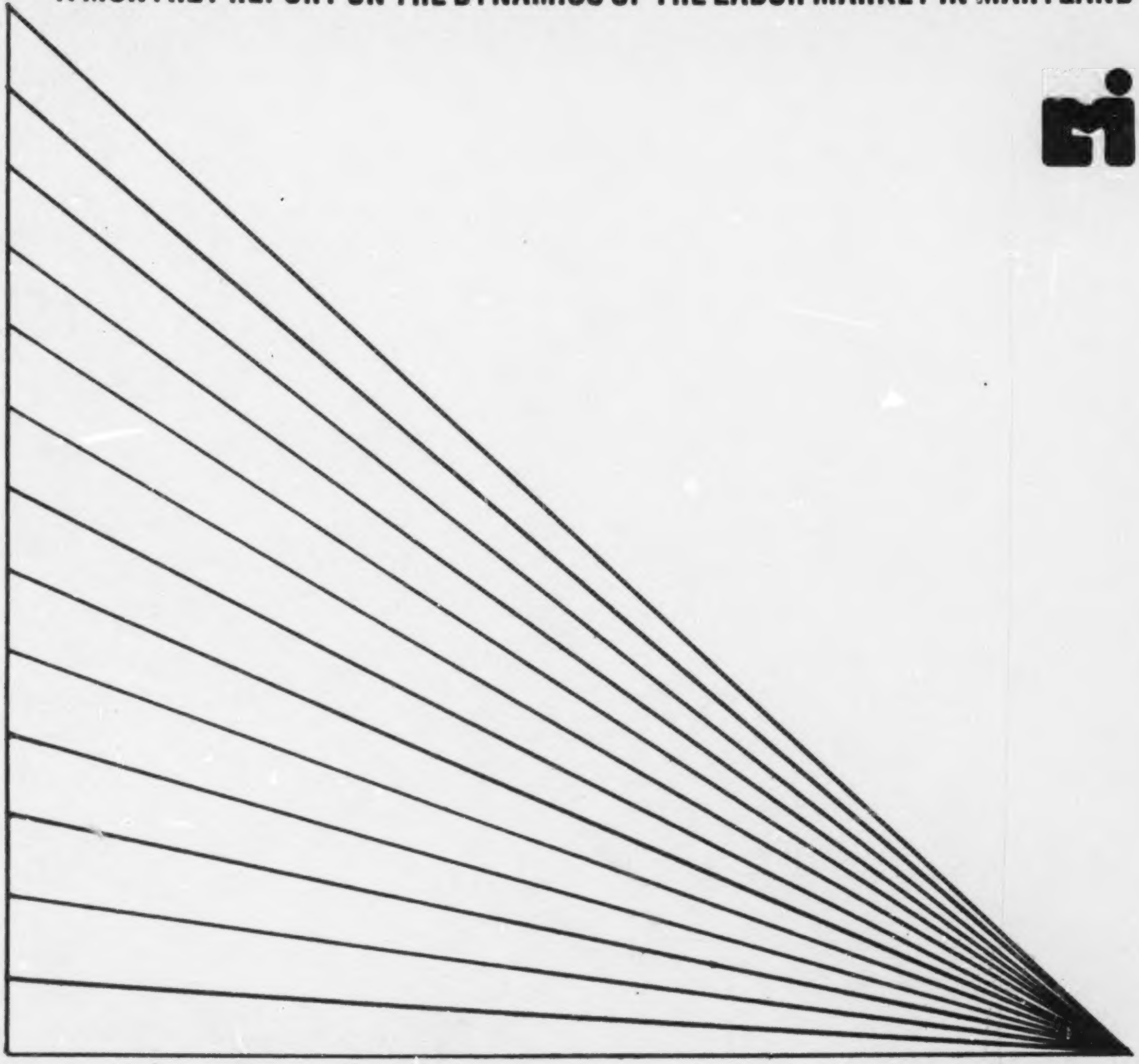
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1983

Ruth Massinga
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./ESA 4061
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MARCH, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's labor force exhibited normal seasonal improvement during March, maintaining its recent level of recovery from the nationwide recession but proceeding no further. Its unemployment dropped from 8.9 percent of the February civilian labor force to 8.3 percent of the March labor force. This approximated last March's seasonal decline in unemployment. For the 3rd consecutive month, the unemployment rate and volume were lower than the corresponding month a year ago, falling below last March's unemployment rate of 8.7 percent by 0.4 percentage points and its unemployment volume by an estimated 12,176 persons. This also marks the 4th consecutive month that the labor force has declined from a year ago, receding from last March's level by 34,251 persons. Two-thirds of that decline was in employment. The decrease in employment from last March marks the 18th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. In fact, you have to go back to March, 1978 for a higher March employment than that experienced this March. The March, 1983 unemployment rate is higher than for any other March on record, with the exception of March, 1982. So far, the recovery is at a lower level of employment and higher level of unemployment than has been normal for Maryland.

During March of this year, the labor force began its spring expansion, with the addition of an estimated 21,474 persons from February. Employment grew by 32,242 persons while unemployment receded by 10,768. Comparing favorably with monthly trends last March, the labor force and employment increased this March by greater amounts and unemployment declined to a greater extent. March, 1983 marks the 14th consecutive month of a lower unemployment rate in Maryland than nationally. For March, the U.S. rate came to 10.8 percent, down from 11.3 percent in February. Both areas have experienced decreased unemployment over the past two months. While Maryland's rate has been lower than its level a year ago, the U.S. rate still exceeds last year's levels, with a significantly lower rate of 9.5 percent for last March.

Claims filed for Unemployment Insurance dropped in Maryland during March, as seasonal hiring began in construction, wholesale trade, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and agriculture. Other positive trends included recalls in ship building and repair, trucking, and water transportation services; hiring in business services; the conclusion of spring semester hiring at colleges and universities; and more employment in local government. Jobs at general merchandise stores continued to recede after the Christmas season, reaching levels below last year's. Employment is persistently lower than a year ago in the manufacturing industries of primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, stone/clay/glass products, and transportation equipment as well as in the nonmanufacturing categories of construction, trade, and local government. The greatest strength has been in services employment.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate subsided from 10.1 percent in February to 9.4 percent in March. Labor force totals expanded as the increase in employment of an estimated 15,309 persons exceeded the decline in unemployment of 6,559. Baltimore City's unemployment rate fell from 11.5 percent to 10.7 percent. All five of the area's counties also showed decreased unemployment. The Baltimore area's unemployment decreased as seasonal hiring began in construction and eating/drinking places, spring hiring concluded at colleges and universities, and hiring was noted in ship building and repair, local government, business services, trucking, and water transportation services.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate declined from 5.0 percent in February to 4.7 percent in March. Employment rose by an estimated 10,706 persons and unemployment was diminished by 2,072. Unemployment rates fell in all three of the area's counties. Hiring was noted in construction, apparel/accessory stores, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, agriculture, public colleges and universities, and local government.

As unemployment dropped in its four member counties, Western Maryland's unemployment rate decreased from 14.8 percent in February to 14.1 percent in March. The seasonally rising employment and falling unemployment caused Garrett County's rate, in particular, to decline from 25.2 percent to 24.1 percent. Besides scattered instances of recalls, hiring was noted at eating/drinking places. All 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland showed lower unemployment rates in March than February, except for a minor rise of 0.2 percentage points in Cecil County's rate which is heavily influenced by Delaware's automobile industry. Rates dropped by at least one percentage point in Calvert, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties. Some hiring was observed in the area's seasonal manufacturing, construction, trade, and service industries. For March, the state's lowest unemployment rate of 3.7 percent was recorded in Montgomery County and the highest of 25.1 percent in Somerset County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Spring hiring began in March at a more rapid pace than that experienced last March. Nonagricultural payroll employment increased from February by 17,500 jobs, compared with a lesser gain of 11,800 jobs last March. The post-Christmas loss of 57,300 jobs between during January and February this year was also less extensive than the drop by 66,400 jobs during that period in 1982. For the 18th consecutive month, employment was lower than for the corresponding

month a year ago, being lower than in March, 1982 by 15,400 jobs. Even though the over-the-year gap has been narrowing, the March employment falls below its levels in 1979, 1980, and 1981.

After declining by 6,700 jobs between September, 1982 and January, 1983, manufacturing employment held steady in February then increased by 1,900 during March. Last March, a monthly decrease of 1,300 jobs was observed in manufacturing, concentrated in the steel industry. For the 18th consecutive month, manufacturing employment is lower than a year ago, falling below the level last March by 13,300 jobs. The gain in employment between this February and March was concentrated in the transportation equipment industry, which added 1,000 jobs, 700 of them in ship/boat building/repair. Printing/publishing and the chemicals industries each added an estimated 300 jobs, 200 were added in meat processing and in steel, while 200 were lost in men's/boys' suits/coats. Since last March, jobs have decreased by at least 1,000 in primary metals (-5,100), nonelectrical machinery (-2,800), stone/clay/glass products (-1,300), and transportation equipment (-1,100). Over-the-year gains are now being seen in electric/electronic equipment (+600), printing/publishing (+600), furniture/fixtures (+300), and lumber/wood products (+200).

Among the nonmanufacturing industries, only federal government decreased in employment between February and March (-300). Nonmanufacturing registered a net increase of 15,600 jobs during March, surpassing the gain of 13,100 last March. Even though employment is lower than its level a year ago for the 18th consecutive month, it is steadily approaching its levels in 1982, now being lower than in March, 1982 by only 2,100 jobs. An estimated 5,800 jobs were added in services this March, due to more business in business services, continued seasonal hiring at private colleges and universities, and the beginning of spring hiring in amusement/recreation services, hotels/lodging places, and agriculture services. Last March, personal services declined and hiring ended sooner in education, so that spring hiring boosted services by a lesser 3,900 jobs. The trade industry added 3,000 jobs this March, with spring hiring beginning at eating/drinking places, wholesale trade, and other categories. General merchandise stores did reduce their employment by another 500 jobs, following losses of 8,800 during January and February. Last March, a greater 4,300 jobs were added in trade. Still, the seasonal drop in trade by 28,000 jobs during this January and February was less extensive than the decline by 30,400 during that period in 1982. Local government added 2,500 jobs this March, with hiring by boards of education, community colleges, and city and county governments. As seasonal hiring continued at public colleges and universities, 700 jobs were added in state government. Spring hiring began in construction. The addition of 1,900 jobs was

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

less substantial than the gain of 3,900 last March. However, seasonal losses of 13,900 jobs between November, 1982 and February, 1983 was less excessive than the loss of 17,600 during that period a year ago. More business in trucking and water transportation services during March boosted transportation employment by 1,400 jobs, following declines by 2,800 jobs in January and February caused by less business, winter weather, and the independent truckers' strike. Scattered hiring expanded employment in finance/insurance/real estate by 600 jobs during March. Employment in March was below its level a year ago for the 21th consecutive month in construction (-4,400 from March, 1982), for the 27th consecutive month in local government (-5,200), and for the 15th consecutive month in retail trade (-1,600). In services, employment exceeds last March's level by 9,900 jobs and in finance/insurance/real estate by 1,100 jobs.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased by an estimated 9,600 jobs between February and March, with 1,000 of that gain in manufacturing and 8,600 in nonmanufacturing. As statewide, the only notable change in manufacturing was the hiring in ship/boat building/repair, by 600 jobs in the area. Hiring in nonmanufacturing also followed trends seen statewide, with construction adding 700 jobs, transportation 1,200, trade 1,600, finance/insurance/real estate 600, services 3,500, and local government 1,000.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

In February, average workweeks of production workers in manufacturing industries were greatly contracted by a blizzard on the Friday of the survey week. Average workweeks returned to normal in March, increasing by 3.6 hours from February to 39.7. This caused average weekly earnings to climb by $24.10 from February, reaching $353.33 in March. Shiftwork differentials, lower incentive pay, and recalls of lower paid workers did reduce average hourly earnings by 22 cents to $8.90. The increased workweek was universal among the manufacturing industry categories. The increases exceeded five hours in lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass products, transportation equipment, and apparel /textiles. Wage rate increases, more overtime work, and layoffs of lower paid workers increased the average hourly earnings in lumber/wood products, fabricated metals, electrical/electronic equipment, and leather. Most other manufacturing categories experienced lower average hourly earnings during March, resulting from recalls of lower paid workers, less business, less overtime, and lower incentive pay. In primary metals,

HOURS AND EARNINGS (Continued)

the average hourly earnings fell by a whopping $1.16. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings rose by $23.99 during March to $375.25, average weekly hours lengthened by 3.1 hours to 39.5, and average hourly earnings decreased by 15 cents to $9.50. Since March, 1982, average weekly earnings have increased by 4.7 percent statewide and by 4.1 percent in the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during March, 1983 for the regular UI program declined 10.5 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the seasonal industries of construction and recreation services. Continued claims were up 14.3 percent, weeks compensated increased 18.9 percent, and amount of payments rose 17.6 percent. The average weekly check amount declined to $118.09.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 38.5 percent and continued claims rose 88.7 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 1.9 percent and continued claims were up 51.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims declined 1.8 percent, continued claims were up 15.6 percent, weeks compensated increased 21.2 percent, and the amount of payments rose 19.3 percent. The average weekly check amount declined to $120.46.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Employment Service has seen a 30 percent decline in active applicants when comparing March, 1983 to March, 1982. This can be primarily attributed to four factors. First, unemployment claims have declined; second, the unemployment rate and numbers have declined; third, the discouraged workers apparently have not begun returning to the job-seeking environment as expected; and fourth, the Employment Service registration policy. The composition of the active applicants has seen some significant changes. The percentage of youth (under 22) has declined from 16 percent of total active applicants in March, 1982 to 10 percent of total active applicants in March, 1983. At the same time, both the 22-39 and 40-54 age groups have grown. This may be because of the increased emphasis on dislocated workers and the decline in summer jobs programs. In March, 1982, males were 52 percent of total active applicants. In March, 1983, males were 47 percent of total active applicants. There has, also, been an evening out of blacks and whites at 49 percent each in March, 1983. This indicates a decline of whites as a percent of total active applicants. This shift can be attributed to the Employment Service registration policy. While there has only been an increase of 3 percent in active welfare applicants, they represent a significantly higher percentage of total active applicants because of the decline in total applicants.

The most significant change in the distribution of active applicants by occupation is the increase in the percentage of entry-level active applicants. This is primarily because of the decline in total applicants rather than a shift in population. There are no other significant shifts in the distribution of active applicants or orders. The majority of active applicants and orders remain in the clerical and service occupations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Inflation continued at an extremely slow rate during March, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The U.S. consumer price index for all items inched up to 293.4 for March, rising by 0.1 percent from February and by 3.6 percent from last March. The index for food and beverages, at 283.2, was higher by 0.6 percent than in February and by 2.8 percent than a year ago. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items increased to 292.8, up by 0.5 percent since January and 3.9 percent since last March. Rising by 1.4 percent over the past 2 months and by 3.1 percent over the past 12 months, the area's index for food and beverages came to 278.9.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised data for 1982 and annual averages for the counties and areas.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, revised data for 1982 and annual averages for the state and Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MARCH 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY**	MARCH	FEBRUARY	MARCH '82
MARYLAND	2,106,589	2,085,115	1,932,227	1,899,985	174,362	185,130	8.3	8.9	8.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,037,940	1,029,190	940,697	925,388	97,243	103,802	9.4	10.1	10.1
BALTIMORE CITY	381,053	378,246	340,436	334,896	40,617	43,350	10.7	11.5	11.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,389	171,006	160,434	157,823	11,955	13,183	6.9	7.7	8.0
BALTIMORE*	314,092	311,349	283,684	279,067	30,408	32,282	9.7	10.4	10.0
CARROLL	46,350	45,871	41,694	41,015	4,656	4,856	10.0	10.6	10.7
HARFORD	69,961	69,249	63,143	62,116	6,818	7,133	9.7	10.3	9.5
HOWARD	54,096	53,466	51,306	50,471	2,790	2,995	5.2	5.6	6.3
D. C. AREA	758,547	749,913	722,944	712,238	35,603	37,675	4.7	5.0	5.0
CHARLES	42,242	41,799	39,939	39,348	2,303	2,451	5.5	5.9	6.0
MONTGOMERY*	330,268	326,026	317,891	313,184	12,377	12,842	3.7	3.9	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	386,037	382,091	365,113	359,707	20,924	22,384	5.4	5.9	5.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,416	144,012	124,890	122,650	20,526	21,362	14.1	14.8	13.7
ALLEGANY	34,626	34,494	29,691	29,238	4,935	5,256	14.3	15.2	14.3
FREDERICK*	44,922	44,372	40,320	39,489	4,602	4,883	10.2	11.0	12.2
GARRETT	12,629	12,447	9,588	9,310	3,041	3,137	24.1	25.2	18.1
WASHINGTON	53,239	52,699	45,291	44,613	7,948	8,086	14.9	15.3	13.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,941	10,921	9,295	8,977	1,646	1,944	15.0	17.8	16.6
ST. MARY'S	17,762	17,447	16,075	15,681	1,687	1,766	9.5	10.1	10.2
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,885	7,739	6,696	6,471	1,189	1,268	15.1	16.4	15.0
CECIL	29,893	29,261	26,415	25,921	3,478	3,340	11.6	11.4	9.6
DORCHESTER	15,344	15,137	12,950	12,706	2,394	2,431	15.6	16.1	13.9
KENT	7,675	7,450	6,650	6,405	1,025	1,045	13.4	14.0	13.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,110	8,908	8,115	7,831	995	1,077	10.9	12.1	11.1
SOMERSET	7,162	7,074	5,367	5,195	1,795	1,879	25.1	26.6	25.5
TALBOT	15,131	14,896	14,265	13,875	866	1,021	5.7	6.9	6.2
WICOMICO	29,076	28,703	25,791	25,276	3,285	3,427	11.3	11.9	11.7
WORCESTER	14,708	14,462	12,077	11,369	2,631	3,093	17.9	21.4	19.5
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,494	99,640	84,570	83,161	15,924	16,479	15.8	16.5	14.4
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	723,848	717,841	657,013	646,321	66,835	71,520	9.2	10.0	10.1
BALANCE OF STATE*	206,929	203,797	183,635	179,055	23,294	24,742	11.3	12.1	11.3
UNITED STATES[2]	109,873,000	109,647,000	97,994,000	97,265,000	11,879,000	12,382,000	10.8	11.3	9.5

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MARCH 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND March 1983	MARYLAND February 1983	MARYLAND March 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] March 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] February 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] March 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1640.7	1623.2	1656.1	912.1	902.5	923.0
Manufacturing	204.0	202.1	217.3	134.7	133.7	145.1
Durable Goods	109.6	108.4	120.6	78.6	77.8	86.7
Lumber and wood products	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.1
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.7	8.0	4.2	4.3	5.8
Primary metal industries	21.0	20.8	26.1	19.5	19.3	23.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.9	13.7	17.9	13.9	13.7	16.9
Fabricated metal products	8.2	8.3	8.9	6.0	6.0	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.3	15.2	18.1	10.0	10.0	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	2.0	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.1	34.2	33.5	24.5	24.4	23.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.3	3.6	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.3	24.3	23.0	18.2	18.2	17.2
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.1	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.6	12.6	14.7	8.3	7.7	9.4
Ship and boat building and repair	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.5	1.9	3.7
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	94.4	93.7	96.7	56.1	55.9	58.4
Food and kindred products	23.8	23.6	23.9	11.6	11.5	12.4
Meat products	6.7	6.5	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.6	2.6	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.3	13.5	14.2	8.0	8.2	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.0	8.9	9.2	6.6	6.5	6.8
Printing and publishing	23.9	23.6	23.3	13.2	13.0	12.9
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.2	11.9	13.0	9.7	9.7	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.1	9.5	5.7	5.7	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.4	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND March 1983	MARYLAND February 1983	MARYLAND March 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] March 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] February 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] March 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1436.7	1421.1	1438.8	777.4	768.8	777.9
Construction	79.3	77.4	83.7	37.0	36.3	40.4
Transportation and public utilities	83.9	82.5	86.8	55.5	54.3	59.2
Railroad transportation	7.2	7.2	8.5	5.2	5.2	6.1
Transportation, except railroads	37.7	36.3	38.2	22.9	21.7	25.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.0	39.0	40.1	27.4	27.4	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.2	25.2	26.2	18.1	18.1	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	13.9	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	395.6	392.6	396.1	215.1	213.5	212.4
Wholesale trade	92.8	91.9	91.7	56.5	56.3	56.6
Retail trade	302.8	300.7	304.4	158.6	157.2	155.8
General merchandise stores	39.5	40.0	42.2	20.2	20.2	20.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	94.7	94.1	93.6	58.0	57.4	58.3
Banking	23.9	23.7	24.1	14.1	14.1	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	12.7	12.1	8.6	8.4	8.[illegible]
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.3	20.4	15.6	15.5	15.6
Services and mining	390.1	384.3	380.2	207.8	204.3	201.3
Private hospitals	56.9	56.9	55.7	38.6	38.6	37.8
Educational services	27.3	26.5	25.8	19.5	18.8	18.5
Engineering and architectural services	20.4	20.2	20.2	6.7	6.7	6.6
Total government	393.1	390.2	398.4	204.0	203.0	206.3
Total federal government	128.2	128.5	128.5	53.2	53.3	53.2
Total state and local government	264.9	261.7	269.9	150.8	149.7	153.1
Total state government	85.7	85.0	85.5	57.4	57.3	57.2
Total local government	179.2	176.7	184.4	93.4	92.4	95.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MARCH 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Manufacturing	$353.33	$329.23	$337.59	39.7	36.1	39.3	$ 8.90	$ 9.12	$ 8.59
DURABLE GOODS	397.54	372.32	382.40	40.4	36.9	40.0	9.84	10.09	9.56
Lumber and wood products	256.97	214.47	225.63	38.7	33.2	35.2	6.64	6.46	6.41
Furniture and fixtures	261.35	210.56	247.52	40.9	32.9	41.6	6.39	6.40	5.95
Stone, clay and glass products	382.93	338.37	359.48	42.5	36.9	40.3	9.01	9.17	8.92
Primary metal industries	510.34	532.72	498.23	40.6	38.8	39.2	12.57	13.73	12.71
Fabricated metal products	365.02	322.71	356.93	40.2	36.3	41.6	9.08	8.89	8.58
Machinery except electrical	380.43	344.04	352.54	40.3	36.6	39.7	9.44	9.40	8.88
Electric and electronic equipment	339.82	313.29	322.40	40.6	38.3	41.6	8.37	8.18	7.75
Transportation equipment	463.91	399.98	435.01	40.2	34.6	39.8	11.54	11.56	10.93
Instruments and related products	299.87	273.97	271.55	38.2	34.9	38.3	7.85	7.85	7.09
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.46	235.98	221.63	37.1	34.4	37.5	6.67	6.86	5.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	306.92	284.42	289.89	38.9	35.2	38.6	7.89	8.08	7.51
Food and kindred products	276.32	255.39	261.80	37.8	34.7	37.4	7.31	7.36	7.00
Apparel and other textile products	206.92	176.32	197.47	35.8	30.4	35.2	5.78	5.80	5.61
Paper and allied products	313.91	286.20	303.58	40.4	36.0	41.7	7.77	7.95	7.28
Printing and publishing	367.26	346.74	340.48	38.7	35.6	38.0	9.49	9.74	8.96
Chemicals and allied products	426.69	435.30	382.22	43.1	41.3	41.5	9.90	10.54	9.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	304.30	268.98	296.02	41.8	37.1	41.0	7.28	7.25	7.22
Leather and leather products	171.72	149.94	192.88	35.7	31.5	40.1	4.81	4.76	4.81

Covers an estimated 135,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
MANUFACTURING	$375.25	$351.26	$360.59	39.5	36.4	40.2	$ 9.50	$ 9.65	$ 8.97
DURABLE GOODS	417.58	394.42	404.40	40.7	37.0	40.4	10.26	10.66	10.01
Stone, clay and glass products	409.20	361.76	386.48	44.0	38.0	42.1	9.30	9.52	9.18
Primary metal industries	510.43	529.03	499.80	40.9	38.7	39.2	12.48	13.67	12.75
Fabricated metal products	390.43	339.82	361.09	42.3	37.8	41.6	9.23	8.99	8.68
Machinery except electrical	356.18	315.62	326.02	40.8	36.7	40.2	8.73	8.60	8.11
Electric and electronic equipment	355.29	341.76	353.58	40.1	38.1	42.6	8.86	8.97	8.30
Transportation equipment	466.04	408.21	446.60	38.2	33.0	38.6	12.20	12.37	11.57
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	222.63	209.79	203.11	36.2	33.3	36.4	6.15	6.30	5.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	320.72	296.67	298.85	38.0	35.7	39.9	8.44	8.31	7.49
Food and kindred products	342.68	322.03	314.42	39.8	37.1	39.7	8.61	8.68	7.92
Apparel and other textile products	200.08	175.07	208.15	32.8	28.7	35.4	6.10	6.10	5.88
Paper and allied products	273.78	230.14	271.56	40.5	34.4	42.9	6.76	6.69	6.33
Printing and publishing	347.38	329.09	323.14	38.9	35.5	37.4	8.93	9.27	8.64
Chemicals and allied products	484.10	488.05	443.33	44.7	43.0	43.0	10.83	11.35	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	268.18	226.30	250.97	42.1	36.5	42.9	6.37	6.20	5.85

Covers an estimated 86,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MARCH, 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Total Initial Claims	24,244	27,090	30,927	13,515	13,757	19,821
Total Continued Claims	300,629	262,975	318,819	179,645	155,454	187,673
Total Weeks Compensated	282,226	237,340	294,932	163,492	134,870	176,598
Total Amount of Payments	$33,326,962	$28,331,895	$33,067,465	$19,693,565	$16,504,967	$20,432,048
Average Weekly Payment	$118.09	$119.37	$111.56	$120.46	$122.38	$114.82

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	313	226	314
Total continued claims	3,425	1,815	4,364
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	320	314	228
Total Continued claims	2,761	1,821	1,427

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	MARCH, 1983		DECEMBER,1982	MARCH, 1982		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1982-1983
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	64953	100	56031	92882	100	-30
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	6549	10	6253	14687	16	-55
22-39	42183	65	36813	57461	62	-27
40-54	12288	19	10066	15696	17	-22
55 AND OVER	3933	6	2899	5038	5	-22
SEX						
MALE	30578	47	25189	48490	52	-37
FEMALE	34361	53	30831	44392	48	-23
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	31624	49	26450	48659	52	-35
BLACK *	31994	49	28411	42724	46	-25
HISPANIC	449	1	418	565	1	-21
OTHER	789	1	654	934	1	-16
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	34038	52	26943	59178	64	-42
VETERAN	10167	16	8466	13842	15	-27
HANDICAPPED	2415	4	2217	4276	5	-44
WELFARE	27080	42	25718	26182	28	3

* NOT HISPANIC

	MARCH, 1983		DECEMBER,1982	MARCH, 1982		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	NUMBER	%	1982-1983
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	63045	100	54514	88310	100	-29
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5493	9	4520	9248	10	-41
CLERICAL	10645	17	9424	15136	17	-30
SALES	1987	3	1668	3369	4	-41
SERVICE	10962	17	10227	15448	17	-29
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	545	1	453	1234	1	-56
PROCESSING	2295	4	1918	2407	3	-5
MACHINE TRADES	3719	6	2949	4340	5	-14
BENCHWORK	2375	4	2027	3152	4	-25
STRUCTURAL WORK	9235	15	7288	13885	16	-33
MISCELLANEOUS	6509	10	5375	9660	11	-33
X-ENTRY	8732	14	8138	9833	11	-11
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	16971	100	7947	15357	100	11
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	991	7	511	1061	7	-7
CLERICAL	3492	20	1366	3153	21	11
SALES	1418	7	553	1258	8	13
SERVICE	5014	28	1813	4111	27	22
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	170	2	51	302	2	-44
PROCESSING	834	3	382	392	3	113
MACHINE TRADES	649	5	335	760	5	-15
BENCHWORK	866	5	416	760	5	14
STRUCTURAL WORK	1947	13	930	1877	12	4
MISCELLANEOUS	1589	10	769	1668	11	-5
X-ENTRY	----	---	----	----	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

MARCH, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	March 1983	February 1983	March 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	520.8	515.5	519.1
Manufacturing*	24.8	24.6	23.4
Printing and publishing	7.0	6.9	6.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.3	7.4	6.9
Nonmanufacturing	496.0	490.9	495.7
Construction	31.2	30.2	32.1
Transportation and public utilities*	14.9	14.9	14.2
Trucking and warehousing	6.3	6.3	5.7
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.3	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	130.1	129.3	130.8
General merchandise stores	15.2	15.7	16.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.4	28.2	28.0
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	142.0	140.3	138.9
Total government	149.4	148.0	151.7
Total federal government	70.7	70.9	70.6
Total state and local government	78.7	77.1	81.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MARCH 1983

Major Industry Grouping	MARCH 1983	FEBRUARY 1983	MARCH 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	105.0	103.2	105.9
Manufacturing	22.0	21.7	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.7	8.6	8.0
Meat products	4.7	4.7	4.5
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	1.9	1.5
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.2	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.3	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.2	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	83.0	81.5	83.2
Construction	5.6	5.4	5.8
Transportation & public utilities*	6.4	6.4	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	25.0	24.4	25.0
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.7
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	19.4	18.9	19.1
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.7
Total government	23.0	22.8	22.9
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.5	18.3	18.4

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	MARCH 1983	FEBRUARY 1983	MARCH 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	107.2	106.2	108.4
Manufacturing	23.0	23.1	26.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.8	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.3	3.4	4.4
Other manufacturing	13.8	13.8	15.8
Nonmanufacturing	84.2	83.1	82.1
Construction	5.8	5.7	5.4
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.4	6.6
Railroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.0	1.8
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	24.7	24.2	24.5
Wholesale trade	4.8	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	19.9	19.4	19.5
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.4	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.7	1.8
Services & mining*	22.5	22.4	21.9
Health services	8.9	9.0	8.6
Educational services	1.8	1.7	1.7
Total government	21.2	21.0	20.3
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	18.2	18.0	17.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALTIMORE CITY

MARCH 1983

Major Industry Grouping	MARCH 1983	FEBRUARY 1983	MARCH 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	425.3	420.7	433.8
Manufacturing	54.9	54.1	58.9
Durable Goods*	23.4	22.9	27.2
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	2.0	3.4
Primary metal industries	7.0	7.0	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.9
Transportation equipment	4.1	3.5	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.9	1.1
Nondurable Goods*	31.5	31.2	31.7
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.3	7.4
Beverages	1.3	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.4	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.5	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.3	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.4	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.2
Commercial printing	3.4	3.3	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.2	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	370.4	366.6	374.9
Construction	12.0	12.1	14.5
Transportation & public util.*	35.3	34.8	37.7
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.8
Transp. except railroad*	12.0	11.6	13.4
Trucking & warehousing	5.2	5.0	5.6
Water transportation	4.0	3.7	5.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.4	89.7	92.4
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.0	38.8	38.9
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.6	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	114.2	112.5	109.8
Health services	36.9	36.8	36.1
Educational services	13.7	13.1	12.9
Misc. services	4.6	4.6	4.6
Total government	79.5	78.7	81.6
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.2
Total state & local government	65.6	64.8	67.4
Total state government	28.3	28.2	28.1
Total local government	37.3	36.6	39.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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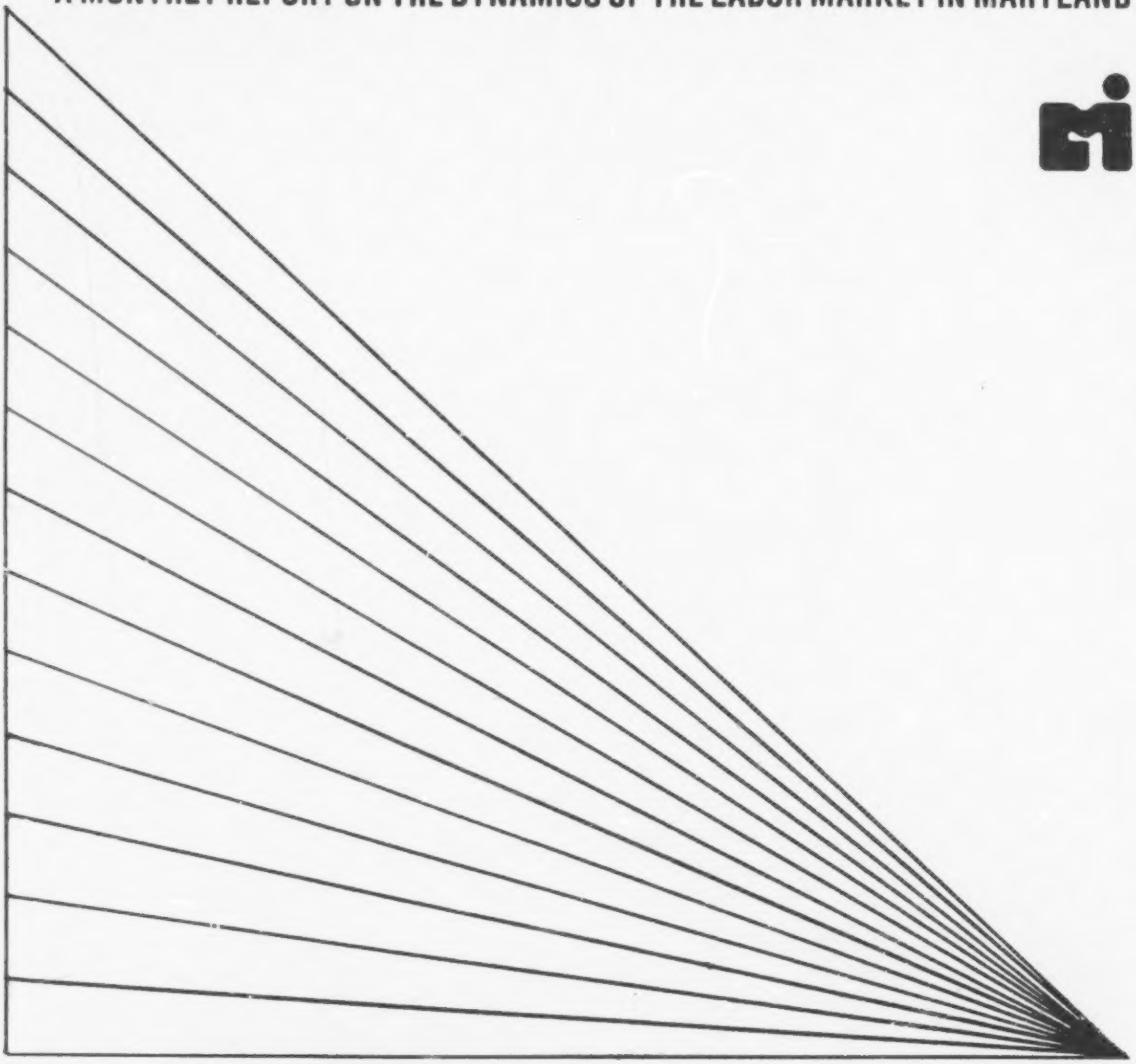
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1983

DHR
Department of Human Resources

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./ESA 4061
PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate scored an unusually large decrease between March and April, dropping by a full percentage point from 8.2 percent to 7.2 percent. Last year, the rate fell by only 0.5 percentage points. The average decrease for April has been 0.4 percentage points. At no time on record has the rate decreased by so much between March and April. The state's unemployment rate equals its level in April, 1975, during the depths of the mid-1970s recession. So even if the rate is lower than last year, it remains at an abnormally high level. For employment, you have to go back to April, 1978 for a lower level than that registered this April.

Dropping almost as rapidly as Maryland's rate during this April, the nation's unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points from 10.8 percent in March to 10.0 percent. For the 15th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate was less than the nation's, being lower by a sizable 2.8 percentage points during April. In other ways, Maryland is showing a quicker recovery from the recession. For the 4th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than its level a year ago, and the gap is widening as the state's recovery gathers steam. Last April the state's rate was registering a level higher by a full percentage point. This time last year, the U.S. rate was lower by 0.8 percentage points than currently. Maryland's and the nation's unemployment rates have been steadily declining since this January, Maryland's by 1.8 percentage points and the nation's by 1.4 percentage points.

From March to April, the state's labor force increased by an estimated 14,367 persons, with employment growing by 33,944 persons or 1.8 percent as unemployment decreased by 19,577 persons or 11.4 percent. Last April, the trends were not as extreme. Employment rose by a lesser 24,228 persons and unemployment declined by a lesser 10,596 persons or 5.7 percent. Still, the state is registering a labor force lower by an estimated 35,995 persons than in last April. Part of the cause is the 19th month of lower employment than a year ago, with employment lower than in last April by 12,303 persons. Unemployment stands lower than the previous year for the 4th consecutive month, falling below last April's level by 23,692 persons.

Strong, consistent trends were observed statewide during April. Employment rose as spring hiring got underway, contributing to a reduction in continued claims for Unemployment Insurance. Total unemployment dropped because last month's unemployed were finding jobs. Initial claims for Unemployment Insurance and persons exhausting their benefits were little changed, while unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force began their seasonal increase. Hiring was noted in construction, trucking, water transportation services, eating/drinking places, wholesale trade, building materials/garden supplies stores, hotels/lodging places,

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

amusement/recreational services, agribusiness, personal services, and public education. Trends are more positive this spring than last in manufacturing, construction, transportation, and government. Seasonal hiring is proceeding slower than last year in trade and services. Employment has been lower than its level a year ago for 19 consecutive months in manufacturing, 22 in construction, and 28 in local government.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate dropped from 9.3 percent in March to 8.2 percent in April, as estimated employment increased by 17,728 persons and unemployment decreased by 10,954. Baltimore City's rate fell from 10.6 percent to 9.5 percent. Also declining by at least one percentage point were unemployment rates in Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford counties. In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, unemployment was diminished from 4.6 percent in March to 4.1 percent in April. Employment expanded by 8,646 persons as unemployment receded by 3,564. All three of the area's counties demonstrated reduced unemployment rates. Western Maryland's rate dropped from 13.9 percent to 12.4 percent. An estimated 2,370 persons were added to the area's employed as unemployment fell by 2,065. Unemployment rates dropped by more than a percentage point in Allegany, Frederick, and Garrett counties. All 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland registered lower unemployment rates in April than in March. Rates declined by at least a full percentage point in all of those counties but Queen Anne's. Statewide, Somerset County recorded the highest unemployment rate of 22.8 percent for April and Montgomery County the lowest rate of 3.3 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Continued seasonal hiring increased total nonagricultural payroll employment by 18,500 jobs in April, a more substantial gain than the 17,500 rise from March noted last April. Jobs were 14,500 below last April's level, marking the 19th consecutive month of lower employment than the corresponding month a year ago. Since February, employment has increased by 35,900. In 1982, spring hiring began at a slower pace, advancing by a lesser 29,300 jobs between February and April.

Jobs in manufacturing industries rose by 900 in April, following a larger 1,500 gain in March. Last year, employment decreased by 1,300 in April, and by the same amount in March. Falling 11,500 lower than in April, 1982, manufacturing employment failed to meet the year-ago level for the 19th consecutive month. An increase of 400 jobs between this March and April was reported in electric/electronic equipment. Stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metal products, and nonelectric

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

machinery each gained 200 jobs from March, due to scattered hiring and more business. Textile mill products and apparel/textile products each dropped by 200 jobs due to less business. Over the year, employment actually has grown by 1,100 jobs in electric/electronic equipment, 700 in printing/publishing, 400 in furniture/fixtures, and 200 in lumber/wood products. Since April, 1982, jobs have decreased by 4,800 in primary metals, 2,600 in nonelectric machinery, 1,500 in stone/clay/glass products, and 1,000 in apparel/textiles.

During April, nonmanufacturing industries reported an increase of 17,600 jobs, considerably below the gain of 18,800 last April. In March, a gain of 15,900 jobs surpassed an increase of 13,100 last March. April's employment is only 3,000 below the year-ago level. Employment advanced at a faster pace than during last April among construction and transportation industries, while monthly gains are less substantial than a year ago in services and trade. Construction reported 3,600 additional jobs, as seasonal hiring and more business increased heavy construction and special trades. From February to April employment in this industry has advanced by 5,100, compared to a greater 6,300 gain during the same two-month period last year. Yet during April of last year a slower gain of 2,400 was noted. Construction's April deficit from a year ago was 3,600 and marks the 22nd consecutive month when jobs were less than a year ago. More business in trucking and water transportation increased transportation by 1,700 jobs during April, adding to the 1,100 gain in March. Trade boosted its employment by 5,000 jobs over the month. Extensive seasonal growth in eating/drinking places along with limited increases in wholesale trade and building materials/garden supplies outnumbered layoffs in furniture/home furnishing stores. Last April trade increased by a greater 5,500 jobs. Nine hundred (900) jobs were gained in finance/insurance/real estate. Services climbed 5,600 above the March job count, as seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreational services, agricultural services, and personal services was noted. A more extensive gain of 8,600 jobs occurred last April. State government rose by 400 jobs with final spring hiring at public colleges and universities, rising 600 above the year-ago level. Local government also increased by 400 over the month, but for the 28th consecutive month falls below a year ago.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment climbed 10,700 above the March level. Manufacturing gained 1,200 jobs. Electric/electronics manufacturing matched the state's 400 gain. Nonmanufacturing's 9,500 job increase represented 54 percent of statewide growth. The area's greatest monthly increase was the 4,100 added to services, followed by 1,800 in transportation and 1,600 in retail trade. Construction picked up 1,200 jobs, but lagged 3,600

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

below a year ago. Transportation added 1,800 jobs during April. Local government outdistanced statewide growth with its 700 job increase.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Increasing by $2.89 between March and April, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers registered $358.70. At 39.9, average weekly hours inched up by 0.1 hours. Up 5 cents since March, average hourly earnings was reported at $8.99. Improved business conditions and more overtime have increased average weekly earnings by $22.11 or 6.6 percent since April, 1982. Notably high hourly increases were reported in transportation equipment (+36 cents) and printing/publishing (+30 cents), with smaller increases in lumber/wood products, nonelectric machinery, food/kindred products, chemicals, and rubber/plastics. Lower average hourly rates due to less overtime or hiring of lower paid workers were seen in furniture/fixtures, stone/clay/glass, fabricated metals, instruments, miscellaneous manufacturing, and leather. More overtime, and longer scheduled workweeks brought higher average weekly hours to furniture/fixtures and leather, while a shorter average workweek due to less overtime was noted in electric/electronic equipment. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings rose to $383.80, up by 81 cents since March. Average weekly hours held steady at the March level of 40.7 hours. Average hourly earnings inched up by 2 cents, to $9.43. Since April, 1982, the Area's average weekly earnings have gone up by 7.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for the regular unemployment insurance program were down 2.9 percent in April, 1983. The volume declined because fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals industry. Continued claims decreased 23.9 percent, weeks compensated were down 29.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 29.8 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $117.18.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program increased 3.5 percent and continued claims decreased 44.4 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Exservicemembers program were down 11.3 percent and continued claims decreased 29.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims declined 3.8 percent, continued claims were down 25.8 percent, weeks compensated decreased 29.3 percent, and the amount of payments declined 30.0 percent. The average weekly check amount was down slightly to $119.30.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, registered 295.5 for all items in April. This represents a 0.7 percent increase since March and a 3.9 percent jump from April a year ago. The rise from March, propelled by a higher federal tax on gasoline, was the greatest increase in nine months. At 284.6, the index for food and beverages was up by 0.5 percent since March and by 2.9 percent since last April. This increase stems from zooming costs for fresh fruits and vegetables caused by severe winter weather. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home came to 276.7. The 1.4 percent rise from March was the sharpest monthly increase since April, 1982, and resulted from high costs of beef, fruits, and vegetables. Over the year the cost of food at home in the area rose by 2.2 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 3rd Quarter, 1982.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1979-1982.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, 1981 annual averages for the areas and counties.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

APRIL 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL	MARCH**	APRIL '82
MARYLAND	2,118,477	2,104,110	1,966,227	1,932,283	152,250	171,827	7.2	8.2	8.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,043,089	1,036,315	957,894	940,166	85,195	96,149	8.2	9.3	9.4
BALTIMORE CITY	383,218	380,528	346,660	340,244	36,558	40,284	9.5	10.6	10.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	173,908	172,311	163,367	160,343	10,541	11,968	6.1	6.9	7.6
BALTIMORE*	315,556	313,447	288,870	283,524	26,686	29,923	8.5	9.5	9.7
CARROLL	45,932	46,189	42,456	41,670	3,476	4,519	7.6	9.8	9.9
HARFORD	69,892	69,778	64,298	63,108	5,594	6,670	8.0	9.6	8.2
HOWARD	54,584	54,063	52,244	51,277	2,340	2,786	4.3	5.2	5.7
D. C. AREA	764,008	758,926	732,397	723,751	31,611	35,175	4.1	4.6	4.8
CHARLES	42,422	42,249	40,461	39,984	1,961	2,265	4.6	5.4	4.9
MONTGOMERY*	332,969	330,427	322,048	318,246	10,921	12,181	3.3	3.7	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	388,619	386,249	369,888	365,521	18,731	20,728	4.8	5.4	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	145,130	144,825	127,134	124,764	17,996	20,061	12.4	13.9	12.4
ALLEGANY	34,590	34,528	30,138	29,669	4,452	4,859	12.9	14.1	12.9
FREDERICK*	44,921	44,758	41,317	40,274	3,604	4,484	8.0	10.0	10.5
GARRETT	12,235	12,525	9,789	9,578	2,446	2,947	20.0	23.5	16.5
WASHINGTON	53,384	53,014	45,890	45,243	7,494	7,771	14.0	14.7	12.8
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	10,948	10,907	9,465	9,281	1,483	1,626	13.5	14.9	14.3
ST. MARY'S	17,814	17,720	16,466	16,068	1,348	1,652	7.6	9.3	8.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,832	7,839	6,863	6,689	969	1,150	12.4	14.7	14.2
CECIL	30,020	29,785	26,990	26,416	3,030	3,369	10.1	11.3	10.2
DORCHESTER	15,058	15,279	13,088	12,939	1,970	2,340	13.1	15.3	12.2
KENT	7,856	7,637	7,123	6,648	733	989	9.3	13.0	10.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,400	9,078	8,446	8,109	954	969	10.1	10.7	10.9
SOMERSET	7,606	7,109	5,871	5,363	1,735	1,746	22.8	24.6	24.3
TALBOT	15,247	15,107	14,583	14,258	654	849	4.4	5.6	5.4
WICOMICO	28,699	28,969	25,922	25,766	2,777	3,203	9.7	11.1	10.9
WORCESTER	15,768	14,614	13,984	12,065	1,784	2,549	11.3	17.4	13.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,209	100,067	85,817	84,490	14,392	15,577	14.4	15.6	13.3
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	727,533	722,868	669,024	656,642	58,509	66,226	8.0	9.2	9.3
BALANCE OF STATE*	208,670	206,293	189,262	183,586	19,408	22,707	9.3	11.0	10.1
UNITED STATES[2]	109,875,000	109,873,000	98,840,000	97,994,000	11,035,000	11,879,000	10.0	10.8	9.2

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

APRIL 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1659.1	1640.6	1673.6	921.5	910.8	936.7
Manufacturing	204.5	203.6	216.0	136.0	134.8	144.8
Durable Goods	110.6	109.5	120.2	79.6	78.6	86.5
Lumber and wood products	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Household furniture	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.9	6.7	8.4	4.4	4.2	6.0
Primary metal industries	21.1	21.0	25.9	19.6	19.6	23.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	13.9	17.8	14.0	13.9	16.8
Fabricated metal products	8.4	8.2	8.9	6.1	5.9	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.5	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.4	15.2	18.0	10.0	10.0	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.9	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.6	34.2	33.5	24.9	24.5	23.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.4	24.3	23.1	18.3	18.2	17.3
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.5	13.5	14.3	8.4	8.4	9.1
Ship and boat building and repair	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.4	2.5	3.6
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	93.9	94.1	95.8	56.4	56.2	58.3
Food and kindred products	23.7	23.6	23.7	11.6	11.5	12.3
Meat products	6.7	6.7	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.6	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.8
Textile mill products	0.9	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.1	13.3	14.1	7.9	8.0	8.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.6	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.0	9.1	6.7	6.6	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.8	23.9	23.1	13.3	13.3	12.9
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.8	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.2	12.1	13.0	9.8	9.7	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.0	9.3	5.7	5.7	5.9
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
April 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1454.6	1437.0	1457.6	785.5	776.0	791.9
Construction	82.5	78.9	86.1	37.9	36.7	41.5
Transportation and public utilities	85.5	83.7	88.0	57.0	55.1	60.0
Railroad transportation	7.3	7.3	8.7	5.2	5.2	6.2
Transportation, except railroads	39.1	37.4	39.2	24.4	22.6	25.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.1	39.0	40.1	27.4	27.3	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.3	25.2	26.1	18.0	18.0	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	400.9	395.9	401.6	215.9	214.7	217.0
Wholesale trade	93.0	92.5	92.3	56.0	56.4	56.2
Retail trade	307.9	303.4	309.3	159.9	158.3	160.8
General merchandise stores	39.5	39.7	42.6	19.8	19.8	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.5	94.6	94.5	58.1	57.9	58.6
Banking	23.9	23.9	24.1	14.2	14.1	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.9	12.2	8.5	8.6	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.1	20.4	15.6	15.6	15.5
Services and mining	396.1	390.5	388.8	211.5	207.4	207.3
Private hospitals	56.8	56.9	55.6	38.5	38.6	37.8
Educational services	26.9	27.3	26.6	19.2	19.5	19.3
Engineering and architectural services	20.5	20.5	20.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Total government	394.1	393.4	398.6	205.1	204.2	207.5
Total federal government	128.4	128.5	128.7	53.1	53.2	53.4
Total state and local government	265.7	264.9	269.9	152.0	151.0	154.1
Total state government	86.1	85.7	85.5	57.8	57.5	57.3
Total local government	179.6	179.2	184.4	94.2	93.5	96.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Total Initial Claims	23,547	24,244	32,042	12,995	13,515	20,227
Total Continued Claims	228,731	300,629	255,972	133,380	179,645	158,798
Total Weeks Compensated	199,553	282,226	254,910	115,570	163,492	150,768
Total Amount of Payments	$23,383,055	$33,326,962	$28,626,506	$13,787,738	$19,693,565	$17,431,757
Average Weekly Payment	$117.18	$118.[illegible]	$112.30	$119.30	$120.46	$115.62

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	324	313	511
Total continued claims	1,903	3,425	3,011
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	284	320	206
Total Continued claims	1,956	2,761	947

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

APRIL, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	APRIL, 1983	MARCH, 1983	APRIL, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	524.2	521.8	520.7
Manufacturing*	24.7	24.8	23.6
Printing and publishing	6.9	7.0	6.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.0
Electric and electronic equipment	7.2	7.4	6.9
Nonmanufacturing	499.5	497.0	497.1
Construction	32.1	31.2	32.2
Transportation and public utilities*	15.0	14.9	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	6.3	6.3	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	130.8	130.7	131.8
General merchandise stores	15.5	15.7	16.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.5	28.4	28.1
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.5	3.5
Services and mining	143.5	142.1	140.1
Total government	149.6	149.7	150.6
Total federal government	71.2	71.1	70.6
Total state and local government	78.4	78.6	80.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of1982 .

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

APRIL, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	APRIL, 1983	MARCH, 1983	APRIL, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.2	104.9	109.6
Manufacturing	21.8	21.9	22.7
Food & kindred products*	8.5	8.7	7.8
Meat products	4.8	4.7	4.4
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.0	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.2	2.2	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.3	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	86.4	83.0	86.9
Construction	6.2	5.6	6.3
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.4	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.1	25.0	27.1
General merchandise stores	2.0	2.1	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services & mining*	20.2	19.4	20.0
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.7
Total government	22.9	22.9	23.0
Total federal government	4.5	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.4	18.4	18.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	APRIL, 1983	MARCH, 1983	APRIL, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.0	107.0	109.8
Manufacturing	22.8	23.1	25.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.8	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.4	3.3	4.3
Other manufacturing	13.7	13.9	15.4
Nonmanufacturing	85.2	83.9	84.2
Construction	6.5	5.8	6.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.5	6.5	6.8
Railroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.1	2.1	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.0	24.6	25.2
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.8	5.1
Retail trade*	20.1	19.8	20.1
General merchandise stores	3.0	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.4	3.4
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.5	22.4	22.2
Health services	9.0	9.0	8.6
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total government	21.2	21.2	20.4
Total federal government	3.0	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	18.2	18.2	17.4

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

APRIL 1983

Major Industry Grouping	APRIL 1983	MARCH 1983	APRIL 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	429.3	425.2	439.7
Manufacturing	55.2	55.0	59.1
Durable Goods*	23.5	23.5	27.3
Stone, clay & glass products	2.1	2.0	3.5
Primary metal industries	7.0	7.1	7.8
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.2	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.8
Transportation equipment	4.0	4.1	4.6
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.7	31.5	31.8
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.4	5.0
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.5	1.5	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.5	1.3
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.5	8.1
Commercial printing	3.4	3.4	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.2	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	374.1	370.2	380.6
Construction	12.3	11.8	14.6
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	35.2	38.3
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	12.7	11.9	14.0
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.2	5.5
Water transportation	4.2	3.9	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.1	90.3	93.5
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.0	39.0	39.1
Banking	11.2	11.1	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	116.2	114.3	113.4
Health services	36.8	36.8	36.1
Educational services	13.2	13.6	13.6
Misc. services	4.5	4.6	4.6
Total government	79.6	79.6	81.7
Total federal government	13.9	14.0	14.3
Total state & local government	65.7	65.6	67.4
Total state government	28.4	28.3	28.2
Total local government	37.3	37.3	39.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

JANUARY - MARCH, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment March 1983	Total Employment Feb. 1983	Total Employment Jan. 1983	Female Workers March 1983	Female Workers Feb. 1983	Female Workers Jan. 1983	Production Workers March 1983	Production Workers Feb. 1983	Production Workers Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1640.6	1623.2	1628.0	746.0	740.2	743.2	--	--	--
Manufacturing	203.6	202.1	202.1	64.5	64.2	64.7	133.9	131.9	132.0
Durable Goods	109.5	108.4	107.8	25.6	25.5	25.5	67.9	66.7	66.3
Lumber & wood products	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.3
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Stone, clay & glass prod.	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.2	5.2	5.3
Primary metal industries	21.0	20.8	22.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	15.7	15.4	16.6
Fabricated metal products	8.2	8.3	8.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Machinery except electrical	15.2	15.2	13.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	9.8	9.8	8.3
Electric & electronic equip.	34.2	34.2	33.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	14.5	14.3	13.9
Transportation equip.	13.5	12.6	12.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.9	8.2	8.2
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.6	4.6	4.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.3
Nondurable Goods	94.1	93.7	94.3	38.9	38.7	39.2	66.0	65.2	65.7
Food & kindred products	23.6	23.6	23.9	8.3	8.3	8.3	15.6	15.5	15.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.3	13.5	13.7	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9
Paper & allied products	9.0	8.9	9.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	7.0	6.9	7.1
Printing & publishing	23.9	23.6	23.7	8.5	8.3	8.4	15.1	14.6	14.6
Chemicals & allied products	12.1	11.9	11.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	7.4	7.1	7.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	9.0	9.1	9.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	6.7
Leather & leather products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Nonmanufacturing	1437.0	1421.1	1425.9	681.5	676.0	678.5	--	--	--
Contract construction	78.9	77.4	80.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	83.7	82.5	83.7	22.3	22.1	21.9	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	37.4	36.3	37.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.0	39.0	39.1	13.7	13.6	13.4	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	395.9	392.6	396.2	174.3	173.9	177.1	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.5	91.9	91.8	24.9	24.8	25.2	--	--	--
Retail trade	303.4	300.7	304.4	149.4	149.1	151.9	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	39.7	40.0	43.9	29.4	29.8	32.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	94.6	94.1	94.5	55.4	55.1	55.2	--	--	--
Services & mining	390.5	384.3	383.1	220.7	217.7	216.6	--	--	--
Total government	393.4	390.2	387.6	201.6	200.1	200.6	--	--	--
Total federal government	128.5	128.5	128.9	61.3	60.9	61.0	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	264.9	261.7	258.7	140.3	139.2	139.6	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.

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GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

APRIL 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1982
Manufacturing	$358.70	$355.81	$336.59	39.9	39.8	38.6	$ 8.99	$ 8.94	$ 8.72
DURABLE GOODS	403.27	403.68	375.57	40.9	40.9	39.0	9.86	9.87	9.63
Lumber and wood products	263.53	256.03	212.74	39.1	38.5	31.8	6.74	6.65	6.69
Furniture and fixtures	262.79	257.18	244.28	42.8	40.5	41.9	6.14	6.35	5.83
Stone, clay and glass products	374.00	379.74	366.12	42.5	42.1	40.5	8.80	9.02	9.04
Primary metal industries	507.32	514.45	499.20	40.2	40.7	39.0	12.62	12.64	12.80
Fabricated metal products	377.22	376.62	333.13	42.1	41.8	39.8	8.96	9.01	8.37
Machinery except electrical	383.40	376.66	363.51	40.4	39.9	40.3	9.49	9.44	9.02
Electric and electronic equipment	348.59	357.86	297.83	41.4	42.4	39.5	8.42	8.44	7.54
Transportation equipment	487.94	472.06	425.22	40.9	40.8	37.3	11.93	11.57	11.40
Instruments and related products	292.96	292.95	264.26	38.7	37.8	36.4	7.57	7.75	7.26
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	238.27	247.46	204.17	36.6	37.1	36.2	6.51	6.67	5.64
NONDURABLE GOODS	312.37	306.10	289.94	38.9	38.6	38.1	8.03	7.93	7.61
Food and kindred products	281.58	278.19	271.49	38.0	37.9	38.4	7.41	7.34	7.07
Apparel and other textile products	203.00	203.35	194.55	34.7	35.0	33.2	5.85	5.81	5.86
Paper and allied products	315.79	313.91	293.60	40.8	40.4	40.0	7.74	7.77	7.34
Printing and publishing	382.59	367.09	345.58	39.0	38.6	37.4	9.81	9.51	9.24
Chemicals and allied products	433.41	428.40	378.53	42.7	42.5	41.1	10.15	10.08	9.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	307.86	301.71	303.37	42.0	41.5	41.5	7.33	7.27	7.31
Leather and leather products	185.94	175.63	188.42	38.9	33.2	39.5	4.78	5.29	4.77

Covers an estimated 134,900 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS March 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS April 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS March 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS April 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS March 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS April 1982
MANUFACTURING	$383.80	$382.99	$358.66	40.7	40.7	39.5	$ 9.43	$ 9.41	$ 9.08
DURABLE GOODS	426.22	403.14	397.20	41.3	41.6	39.8	10.32	10.34	9.98
Stone, clay and glass products	400.84	405.92	379.13	44.0	43.6	41.8	9.11	9.31	9.07
Primary metal industries	509.12	514.14	500.64	40.6	41.0	38.9	12.54	12.54	12.87
Fabricated metal products	401.80	402.12	343.10	44.3	43.9	40.7	9.07	9.16	8.43
Machinery except electrical	349.67	353.97	323.99	40.1	40.5	39.9	8.72	8.74	8.12
Electric and electronic equipment	388.38	402.04	332.63	42.4	43.7	42.7	9.16	9.20	7.79
Transportation equipment	516.89	493.25	441.41	40.7	40.2	35.8	12.70	12.27	12.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	229.95	222.63	194.25	36.5	36.2	35.0	6.30	6.15	5.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	328.80	322.34	302.63	40.0	39.6	39.1	8.22	8.14	7.74
Food and kindred products	361.84	344.80	336.10	41.4	40.0	41.7	8.74	8.62	8.06
Apparel and other textile products	214.63	211.90	208.06	33.8	34.4	31.1	6.35	6.16	6.69
Paper and allied products	266.99	274.86	255.96	40.7	40.6	40.5	6.56	6.77	6.32
Printing and publishing	355,27	347.65	326.48	38.7	38.8	37.1	9.18	8.96	8.80
Chemicals and allied products	483.55	477.63	437.15	43.8	43.5	42.9	11.04	10.98	10.19
Rubber and misc. plastic products	277.13	267.76	260.04	42.9	42.1	44.0	6.46	6.36	5.91

Covers an estimated 87.600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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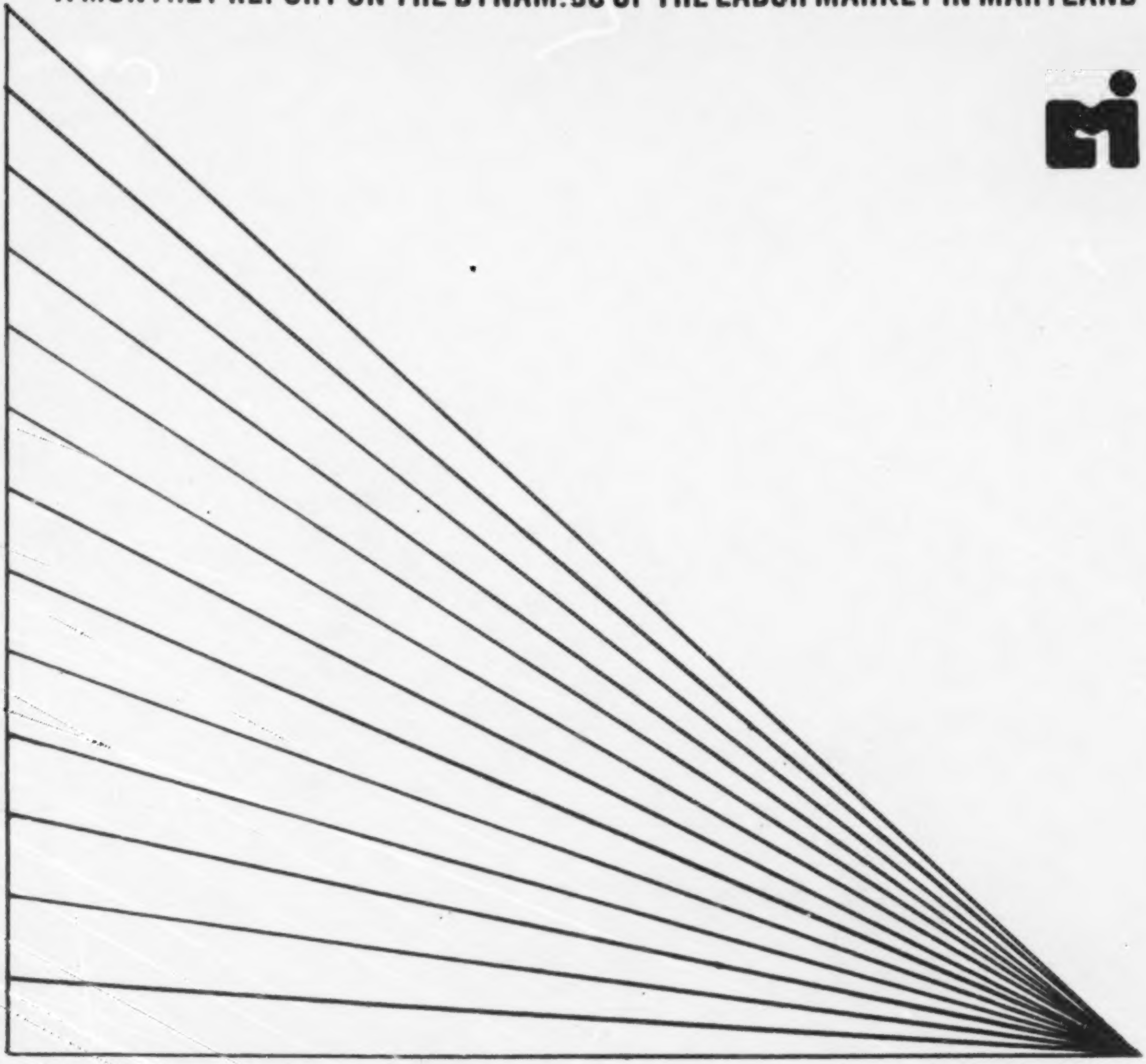
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1983

DHR

Department of Human Resources

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

As Maryland's unemployment rate decreased from 7.2 percent in April to 6.6 percent in May, the state's labor market continued to show strong signs of recovery from the recession. The drop of 0.6 percentage points far exceeds last May's decline of 0.2 percentage points and is only surpassed by the decline of 1.1 percentage points in May, 1976 during recovery from the mid-1970s recession. May marks the 4th consecutive month of falling unemployment, with the rate down by 2.4 percentage points from the January rate of 9.0 percent. In April, alone, the rate dropped by a full percentage point. Between January and May, 1982, the rate fell by a much lesser 1.4 percentage points. May also marks the 5th consecutive month of a lower unemployment rate than a year ago, with the rate down by 1.4 percentage points from May, 1982. The gap from last year's rates has been widening monthly as the recovery picks up steam. Although equaling the 6.6 percent rate for May, 1981, this May's unemployment rate is lower than in May, 1975 during the mid-1970s recession.

In May for the 16th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate was less than the national rate. The gap has been widening monthly as the nation has been slower in pulling out of the recession. The U.S. rate fell from 10.0 percent in April to 9.8 percent in May (not seasonally adjusted), a decline much less substantial than Maryland's. While Maryland's rate has been lower than a year ago this whole year, the U.S. rate has exceeded its year ago level for 21 consecutive months, the May, 1982 rate being 9.1 percent. Since this January, the U.S. rate has fallen by 1.6 percentage points, less than Maryland's improvement.

Even though the unemployment rate has been decreasing, Maryland's labor force still exhibits some negative trends. May marked the 6th month of a smaller labor force than a year ago, falling below last May's level by an estimated 24,449 persons. Unemployment has been lower than a year ago for four months, without corresponding gains in employment. Unemployed persons are 31,333 fewer than a year ago. Employment is up from last May by an estimated 6,884 persons, ending 19 months of employment lower than a year ago. So while unemployment keeps dropping, employment appears to have stabilized at a relatively low level, being lower than in May of 1979, 1980, and 1981. This May, the labor force increased from April by an estimated 23,740 persons, as employment jumped by 35,524 persons and unemployment dropped by 11,784. Both the increases in employment and decreases in unemployment are much more extensive than in last May.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

This May, extensive seasonal hiring was observed in construction, eating/drinking places and other trade establishments, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, agribusiness, and defense. Hiring also was seen in business, social, and other services. Trends were more favorable than a year ago in manufacturing, services, and federal government; while hiring in construction and trade was comparable to last May's experience. Manufacturing jobs were fewer than a year ago for the 20th consecutive month, construction for the 23rd month, and local government for the 29th month.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent in April to 7.6 percent in May. Employment increased by an estimated 14,899 persons and unemployment decreased by 6,388. Seasonal hiring proceeded slower than statewide, being found in construction, trade, services, and defense. Baltimore City's unemployment rate fell from 9.7 percent to 8.9 percent. Counties in the Baltimore Area also registered lower rates, particularly Carroll County whose rate decreased from 7.4 percent to 5.8 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area subsided from 4.1 percent in April to 3.9 percent in May. Employment advanced by 12,092 persons, while unemployment was diminished by 1,689. All three counties showed lower unemployment rates. Seasonal hiring was noted in construction, eating/drinking places, food stores, building materials/garden supplies stores, amusement/recreation services, hotels/lodging places, health services, and agricultural services.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped from 12.2 percent in April to 10.8 percent in May. As employment increased by 3,353 persons, unemployment fell by 1,873. Most striking was the seasonal hiring in construction. Unemployment rates in all four of the area's counties dropped by at least a percentage point between April and May. Largest was the drop in Garrett County's rate from 18.5 percent to 14.1 percent.

All 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland exhibited lower unemployment rates in April than May; in fact, all counties statewide had decreased rates. In the area, seasonal hiring was evident in agribusiness, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, and amusement/recreational services. Unemployment rates fell by at least a percentage point in Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Most drastic was the declining unemployment in the strongly seasonal counties of Somerset (from 22.8 percent to 19.3 percent) and Worcester (from 11.2 percent to 8.1 percent). Statewide, the May unemployment rate ranged from 19.3 percent in Somerset County down to 3.1 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal hiring continued in May, adding 14,900 to Maryland's total nonagricultural payroll employment, but this increase fell short of monthly gains in March and April. However, employment has escalated this spring at a faster pace than last spring. Since February, 54,100 jobs were added, compared to 37,800 from February to May of last year. Last May, the monthly gain of 8,500 was considerably smaller than this May's advance. Employment fell short of its year-ago level for the 20th consecutive month, with a deficit of 4,800 jobs in May. A trend of lowered employment can be seen since this May's employment is below May, 1981 by 58,600 jobs, May, 1980 by 45,000 jobs, and May, 1979 by 23,300 jobs.

Manufacturing declined from the May, 1982 level by 9,200 jobs, marking the 20th consecutive month of employment below the corresponding month of the previous year. May's 800 increase in jobs followed larger gains of 1,300 in April and 1,500 in March. This gives a brighter outlook for manufacturing employment than last May's decline of 1,100 jobs, preceded by a loss of 1,300 in both March and April. Little over-the-month change was noted this May, the greatest gain being 300 jobs in stone/clay/glass and the largest decline being a 300 drop in primary metals. Last May, hard hit by weakened business conditions, primary metals endured a far greater loss of 1,800 jobs. Slight gains of 200 jobs each were reported this May in electric/electronic equipment, apparel/textiles, and paper/allied products. Since last May, jobs have increased by 1,200 in electric/electronic equipment, 700 in printing/publishing, 500 in lumber/wood products, 300 in paper/allied products, and 200 in rubber/plastic products. Sizable decreases of 3,300 in primary metals, 3,000 in nonelectric machinery, and 1,400 in stone/clay/glass were noted over the year.

Nonmanufacturing employment, after 19 consecutive months of jobs below a year ago, rose 4,400 above the May, 1982 level. The addition of 15,900 jobs in March and 20,500 in April was significantly greater than this May's increase of 14,100 jobs. Between February and May, nonmanufacturing reports a 50,500 job increase, greatly exceeding 41,500 during that period in 1982. Construction picked up 2,300 jobs over the month, matching the gain reported last May. A rise in jobs of 8,100 since February is somewhat less than the 8,600 increase for that period in 1982. For the 23rd consecutive month, construction jobs are lower than a year ago, in May by 2,900jobs. Limited layoffs in trucking and water transportation took 400 jobs this May from the transportation industry, a less extensive loss than the 1,000 drop last May. A gain of 3,000 jobs from February to April was ended with the May decline, but employment is 700 above the level of May, 1982. Substantial seasonal hiring especially in eating/drinking places, boosted the trade industry by 5,100 jobs this May, an increase comparable to the 5,000 rise last May. From February to May, trade has grown by 14,300, only 500 jobs below gains for that period a year ago. Finance, insurance, real estate gained 400 jobs, as real estate took on more business. Services rose by 4,300 jobs due to seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreational services, and agricultural services, accompanied by more business in social services and business services. This greatly outnumbered last May's 2,900 increase. Services jobs have expanded by 17,200 since January, similar to the 17,000 gain for the same period in 1982. Since last May, 8,600 jobs have been added to services. Federal government, mostly due to extensive hiring in defense during summer training, added 2,100 jobs during May. This brings employment up 1,300 from its level a year ago. Layoffs, due in part to termination of the annual state legislative session, brought state government down by 300. This category has grown by an estimated 3,900 since January and exceeds the year-ago level by 1,000 jobs. Local government picked up 500 jobs, with limited hiring in local boards of education and community colleges. It has increased by 4,700 between January and May. For the 29th consecutive month, employment failed to meet the level a year ago, with a deficit of 2,600 jobs in May.

Total nonagricultural employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area gained 3,900 jobs in May, but lagged behind the year-ago level by 10,300. Three hundred jobs were added in manufacturing during May, with trends matching those of the state. Nonmanufacturing was boosted by 3,600 additional jobs, but dropped 4,300 below last May's job level. Retail trade reported a 1,800 increase during May, followed by federal government with 1,100. Services gained 1,000 jobs in May. Construction gained 500 jobs. A loss of 700 jobs was noted in transportation. Manufacturing industries with employment above the May, 1982 level are electric/electronic equipment, paper/allied products, lumber/wood products, and printing/publishing. In nonmanufacturing, services and federal and state government report employment above the year ago level.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Due to less incentive pay and fewer overtime hours, average weekly earnings for Maryland's manufacturing production workers decreased by $2.49 to $355.81 in May. Average hourly earnings eased down by 4 cents to $8.94, while average weekly hours dropped 0.1 hour to 39.8. Since May of 1982, an increase of $21.58 or 6.5 percent has been noted in average weekly earnings. Some industries with considerably high hourly wage increases were stone/clay/glass (+26 cents), miscellaneous manufacturing (+40 cents), furniture/fixtures (+22 cents), instruments (+20 cents), and nonelectrical machinery (+20 cents).

Hours and Earnings (Continued)

These wage-rate hikes resulted from more overtime, higher incentive pay, contractural wage increases, layoff of lower paid workers, and more business. Several industries reported reduced average hourly wages due to less overtime, lower incentive pay and less business. Among these were apparel/textiles (-11 cents), leather (-26 cents), lumber/wood products (-19 cents), transportation equipment (-18 cents), and printing/publishing (-10 cents). More business and increased overtime lengthened the workweek in stone/clay/glass and miscellaneous manufacturing; while shorter scheduled workweek, less overtime, and less business gave fewer average weekly hours to workers in furniture/fixtures and transportation equipment.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings declined by $4.03 to $379.36. At 40.4 hours, average weekly hours dropped by 0.3; while average hourly earnings registered $9.39, down 3 cents since April. Since May, 1982, average weekly earnings have increased by $24.54 or 6.9 percent for production workers in the Baltimore area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in May were down as fewer claims were filed by workers in the primary metals industry and in the seasonal industries of motels and recreation services. Continued claims declined by 4.7 percent, weeks compensated by 14.4 percent, and the amount of payments by 14.7 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $116.83.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program declined 16.0 percent from the previous month and continued claims rose 9.2 percent. Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were down 14.1 percent and continued claims declined 3.4 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down by 15.8 percent, continued claims by 1.9 percent, weeks compensated by 12.8 percent, and the amount of payments by 13.3 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $118.69.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, registered 297.1 in May. This 0.5 percent rise in prices from April reflects continued sharp increases in the price of gasoline which has been on the rise for two straight months. Despite the sizable gain in May, prices have increased over the year by only 3.5 percent. Food and beverages, indexing at 285.0, inched up a mere 0.1 percent since April and by 2.5 percent since May, 1982. The price of fruits and vegetables rose by only 0.1 percent, easing off from the sharp increase in March due to poor weather conditions. In the Baltimore Area, all items stood at 296.5 for May, reflecting a 1.3 percent increase over two months and changing by 4.5 percent since May a year ago. As with the nation, increased gasoline costs were a prime factor in the area's inflation. Food and beverages, indexed at 284.7, increased by 2.1 percent from March and 4.0 percent from last May.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MAY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY	APRIL**	MAY '82
MARYLAND	2,146,291	2,122,551	2,004,903	1,969,379	141,388	153,172	6.6	7.2	8.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,053,294	1,044,783	973,413	958,514	79,881	86,269	7.6	8.3	9.4
BALTIMORE CITY	386,819	383,994	352,276	346,884	34,543	37,110	8.9	9.7	10.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	176,603	174,306	166,014	163,473	10,589	10,833	6.0	6.2	7.5
BALTIMORE*	318,210	315,890	293,550	289,057	24,660	26,833	7.7	8.5	10.0
CARROLL	45,812	45,897	43,144	42,483	2,668	3,414	5.8	7.4	7.6
HARFORD	70,529	70,034	65,339	64,339	5,190	5,695	7.4	8.1	8.2
HOWARD	55,319	54,659	53,090	52,277	2,229	2,382	4.0	4.4	5.6
D. C. AREA	776,236	765,833	746,196	734,104	30,040	31,729	3.9	4.1	4.9
CHARLES	42,939	42,505	41,224	40,556	1,715	1,949	4.0	4.6	4.8
MONTGOMERY*	338,588	333,688	328,116	322,799	10,472	10,889	3.1	3.3	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	394,711	389,641	376,857	370,750	17,854	18,891	4.5	4.8	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,885	145,405	131,019	127,666	15,866	17,739	10.8	12.2	11.5
ALLEGANY	35,025	34,695	30,985	30,240	4,040	4,455	11.5	12.8	13.0
FREDERICK*	45,923	45,097	42,724	41,501	3,199	3,596	7.0	8.0	9.3
GARRETT	11,916	12,061	10,234	9,831	1,682	2,230	14.1	18.5	14.3
WASHINGTON	54,021	53,552	47,076	46,094	6,945	7,458	12.9	13.9	11.7
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,019	10,975	9,695	9,483	1,324	1,492	12.0	13.6	12.9
ST. MARY'S	18,364	17,851	17,034	16,496	1,330	1,355	7.2	7.6	7.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,053	7,838	7,156	6,878	897	960	11.1	12.2	13.1
CECIL	30,464	30,017	27,674	27,008	2,790	3,009	9.2	10.0	7.8
DORCHESTER	15,072	15,096	13,347	13,123	1,725	1,973	11.4	13.1	10.9
KENT	8,089	7,867	7,421	7,140	668	727	8.3	9.2	9.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,616	9,406	8,722	8,463	894	943	9.3	10.0	10.2
SOMERSET	7,379	7,620	5,956	5,885	1,423	1,735	19.3	22.8	16.4
TALBOT	15,640	15,287	14,992	14,622	648	665	4.1	4.4	4.8
WICOMICO	29,071	28,783	26,552	25,982	2,519	2,801	8.7	9.7	10.3
WORCESTER	17,111	15,791	15,728	14,015	1,383	1,776	8.1	11.2	10.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,962	100,308	88,295	86,165	12,667	14,143	12.5	14.1	12.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	735,084	728,893	679,863	669,457	55,221	59,436	7.5	8.2	9.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	212,817	209,036	195,501	189,651	17,316	19,385	8.1	9.3	8.7
UNITED STATES[2]	110,308,000	109,875,000	99,543,000	98,840,000	10,765,000	11,035,000	9.8	10.0	9.1

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1677.3	1662.4	1682.1	926.6	922.3	936.5
Manufacturing	205.7	204.9	214.9	136.5	136.2	142.5
Durable Goods	111.0	110.7	118.8	79.6	79.6	84.4
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
Household furniture	1.3	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.2	6.9	8.6	4.7	4.4	6.0
Primary metal industries	20.8	21.1	24.1	19.3	19.6	21.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.0	14.0	16.1	14.0	14.0	15.2
Fabricated metal products	8.5	8.4	8.9	6.2	6.1	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Machinery, except electrical	15.4	15.4	18.4	10.0	10.1	11.7
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.9	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.8	34.6	33.6	25.1	24.9	23.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.2	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.5	24.4	23.2	18.4	18.3	17.3
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.5	13.5	13.8	8.3	8.4	8.5
Ship and boat building and repair	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.1
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	94.7	94.2	96.1	56.9	56.6	58.1
Food and kindred products	23.8	23.7	24.3	11.6	11.6	12.4
Meat products	6.6	6.7	6.4	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.7	2.6	2.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.7	2.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.3	13.1	13.9	8.1	7.9	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.4	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.3	9.1	9.0	6.8	6.7	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.8	23.9	23.1	13.4	13.5	12.8
Newspapers	5.9	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.2	12.2	13.1	9.8	9.8	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.1	9.0	5.8	5.7	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND May 1983	MARYLAND April 1983	MARYLAND May 1982	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] May 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] April 1983	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] May 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1471.6	1457.5	1467.2	789.7	786.1	794.0
Construction	85.5	83.2	88.4	38.8	38.3	42.3
Transportation and public utilities	85.4	85.7	87.4	56.6	57.2.	59.3
Railroad transportation	7.4	7.4	9.1	5.3	5.2	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	38.9	39.3	38.2	23.9	24.6	24.9
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.1	39.0	40.1	27.4	27.4	28.0
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.4	25.3	26.1	18.1	18.0	18.8
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.7	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	406.9	401.8	406.6	217.7	216.0	218.9
Wholesale trade	93.7	93.0	93.1	55.8	55.9	56.3
Retail trade	313.2	308.8	313.5	161.9	160.1	162.6
General merchandise stores	39.1	39.7	42.6	19.8	20.0	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.9	95.5	95.2	58.2	58.0	58.9
Banking	24.0	23.9	24.1	14.2	14.2	14.3
Credit agencies except banks	12.7	12.8	12.2	8.5	8.5	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.2	20.3	20.4	15.5	15.6	15.6
Services and mining	400.3	396.0	391.7	212.3	211.3	207.7
Private hospitals	56.9	56.8	55.7	38.6	38.6	37.8
Educational services	26.9	27.0	26.8	19.0	19.2	19.3
Engineering and architectural services	20.6	20.5	20.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Total government	397.6	395.3	397.9	206.1	205.3	206.9
Total federal government	130.6	128.5	129.3	54.3	53.2	53.6
Total state and local government	267.0	266.8	268.6	151.8	152.1	153.3
Total state government	86.0	86.3	85.0	57.7	57.9	57.2
Total local government	181.0	180.5	183.6	94.1	94.2	96.1

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MAY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Manufacturing	$355.81	$358.30	$334.23	39.8	39.9	39.0	$ 8.94	$ 8.98	$ 8.57
DURABLE GOODS	398.52	402.29	373.91	40.5	40.8	39.4	9.84	9.86	9.49
Lumber and wood products	247.76	258.34	242.63	38.0	38.5	37.1	6.52	6.71	6.54
Furniture and fixtures	259.49	261.56	218.11	40.8	42.6	38.4	6.36	6.14	5.68
Stone, clay and glass products	395.49	373.58	365.57	43.7	42.5	40.8	9.05	8.79	8.96
Primary metal industries	494.47	507.32	493.31	39.4	40.2	38.6	12.55	12.62	12.78
Fabricated metal products	381.60	380.94	345.54	42.4	42.0	40.7	9.00	9.07	8.49
Machinery except electrical	391.07	382.04	352.04	40.4	40.3	39.6	9.68	9.48	8.89
Electric and electronic equipment	349.85	349.85	314.83	41.5	41.5	41.1	8.43	8.43	7.66
Transportation equipment	460.60	484.33	419.25	39.3	40.7	37.5	11.72	11.90	11.18
Instruments and related products	299.15	294.47	272.19	38.5	38.9	37.7	7.77	7.57	7.22
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	262.58	238.27	230.35	38.0	36.6	37.7	6.91	6.51	6.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	310.83	312.37	288.75	39.0	38.9	38.5	7.97	8.03	7.50
Food and kindred products	280.04	282.68	273.47	38.1	38.2	38.9	7.35	7.40	7.03
Apparel and other textile products	203.77	204.17	187.25	35.5	34.9	33.8	5.74	5.85	5.54
Paper and allied products	313.75	317.34	300.76	40.8	41.0	41.2	7.69	7.74	7.30
Printing and publishing	375.97	379.85	341.56	38.8	38.8	37.7	9.69	9.79	9.06
Chemicals and allied products	427.01	430.95	386.68	41.7	42.5	41.4	10.24	10.14	9.34
Rubber and misc. plastic products	317.15	307.13	290.80	42.8	41.9	40.9	7.41	7.33	7.11
Leather and leather products	180.93	186.95	181.82	37.0	36.3	37.8	4.89	5.15	4.81

Covers an estimated 136,500 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
MANUFACTURING	$379.36	$383.39	$354.82	40.4	40.7	39.6	$ 9.39	$ 9.42	$ 8.96
DURABLE GOODS	420.43	427.25	391.84	40.7	41.4	39.5	10.33	10.32	9.92
Stone, clay and glass products	408.10	400.84	378.90	43.6	44.0	42.1	9.36	9.11	9.00
Primary metal industries	496.98	509.53	494.08	39.6	40.6	38.6	12.55	12.55	12.80
Fabricated metal products	403.07	407.56	347.84	44.1	44.3	40.4	9.14	9.20	8.61
Machinery except electrical	358.40	348.80	306.66	40.0	40.0	38.0	8.96	8.72	8.07
Electric and electronic equipment	388.66	390.64	347.06	42.2	42.6	42.9	9.21	9.17	8.09
Transportation equipment	476.63	506.86	442.13	38.5	40.1	36.3	12.38	12.64	12.18
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	241.06	229.95	222.90	37.2	36.5	37.4	6.48	6.30	5.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	324.39	325.96	304.07	39.9	39.8	39.8	8.13	8.19	7.64
Food and kindred products	353.38	361.79	335.79	40.9	41.3	41.0	8.64	8.76	8.19
Apparel and other textile products	218.77	216.19	199.67	35.4	34.1	33.9	6.18	6.34	5.89
Paper and allied products	270.50	268.06	267.55	40.8	40.8	42.2	6.63	6.57	6.34
Printing and publishing	341.76	344.28	322.77	38.4	38.0	37.1	8.90	9.06	8.70
Chemicals and allied products	469.70	476.53	447.20	41.9	43.4	43.8	11.21	10.98	10.21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	286.23	277.13	259.89	43.9	42.9	43.1	6.52	6.46	6.03

Covers an estimated 88,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MAY, 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May, 1983	April, 1983	May, 1982	May, 1983	April, 1983	May, 1982
Total Initial Claims	19,924	23,547	28,332	10,942	12,995	17,432
Total Continued Claims	218,057	228,731	228,476	134,802	137,365*	145,536
Total Weeks Compensated	170,738	199,553	215,042	100,727	115,570	130,086
Total Amount of Payments	$19,947,752	$23,383,055	$24,240,171	$11,955,051	$13,787,738	$15,099,989
Average Weekly Payment	$116.83	$117.18	$112.72	$118.69	$119.30	$116.08

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	272	324	211
Total continued claims	2,079	1,903	2,737
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	244	284	153
Total Continued claims	1,889	1,956	783

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Revised

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

MAY, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MAY 1983	APRIL 1983	MAY 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	530.8	526.3	525.1
Manufacturing*	24.9	24.8	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.9	6.9	6.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.3	7.3	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	505.9	501.5	501.2
Construction	33.5	32.4	32.9
Transportation and public utilities*	15.1	15.0	14.3
Trucking and warehousing	6.3	6.3	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	132.5	131.6	133.1
General merchandise stores	15.1	15.6	16.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.5	28.5	28.3
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.5
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.5	3.4
Services and mining	144.9	143.3	141.5
Total government	151.4	150.7	151.1
Total federal government	71.6	71.4	70.9
Total state and local government	79.8	79.3	80.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

MAY, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	111.3	108.5	112.2
Manufacturing	22.0	21.9	23.0
Food & kindred products*	8.6	8.5	8.3
Meat products	4.7	4.8	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	1.9	1.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.4	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	89.3	86.6	89.2
Construction	6.6	6.3	6.6
Transportation & public utilities*	6.4	6.3	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	28.5	27.2	28.5
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.7	3.9
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.7
Services & mining*	21.1	20.2	20.8
Health services	7.8	7.8	7.6
Total government	22.9	22.9	22.8
Total federal government	4.7	4.5	4.5
Total state & local government	18.2	18.4	18.3

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.0	108.5	110.4
Manufacturing	23.4	23.0	25.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.6	2.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.5	3.4	4.6
Other manufacturing	14.2	13.9	15.3
Nonmanufacturing	86.6	85.5	84.6
Construction	7.1	6.5	6.3
Transportation & public utilities	6.6	6.6	7.0
Railraod	1.8	1.8	2.2
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.1	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	25.2	25.0	25.2
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	20.3	20.1	20.1
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.5	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.8	22.7	22.4
Health services	9.0	9.0	8.7
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total government	21.4	21.2	20.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.0	3.0
Total state & local government	18.3	18.2	17.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
MAY, 1983

Major Industry Grouping	MAY 1983	APRIL 1983	MAY 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	429.7	429.9	438.3
Manufacturing	55.0	55.3	58.8
Durable Goods*	23.2	23.5	26.9
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.1	3.5
Primary metal industries	6.9	7.0	7.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.7
Transportation equipment	3.7	4.0	4.2
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.8	31.8	31.9
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.3	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.3	1.4
Apparel & other textile products*	4.5	4.4	4.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.5	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.6	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.7	8.2
Commercial printing	3.4	3.4	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	1.9	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	374.7	374.6	379.5
Construction	12.5	12.2	14.4
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	36.2	37.6
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	4.0
Transp. except railroad*	12.5	12.9	13.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.4	5.5	5.4
Water transportation	4.2	4.5	4.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.3	91.1	94.2
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.2	38.9	39.3
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.3
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	116.1	116.4	112.5
Health services	36.7	36.8	36.1
Educational services	13.1	13.3	13.6
Misc. services	4.5	4.5	4.6
Total government	79.7	79.8	81.5
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.3
Total state & local government	65.8	65.9	67.2
Total state government	28.5	28.6	28.2
Total local government	37.3	37.3	39.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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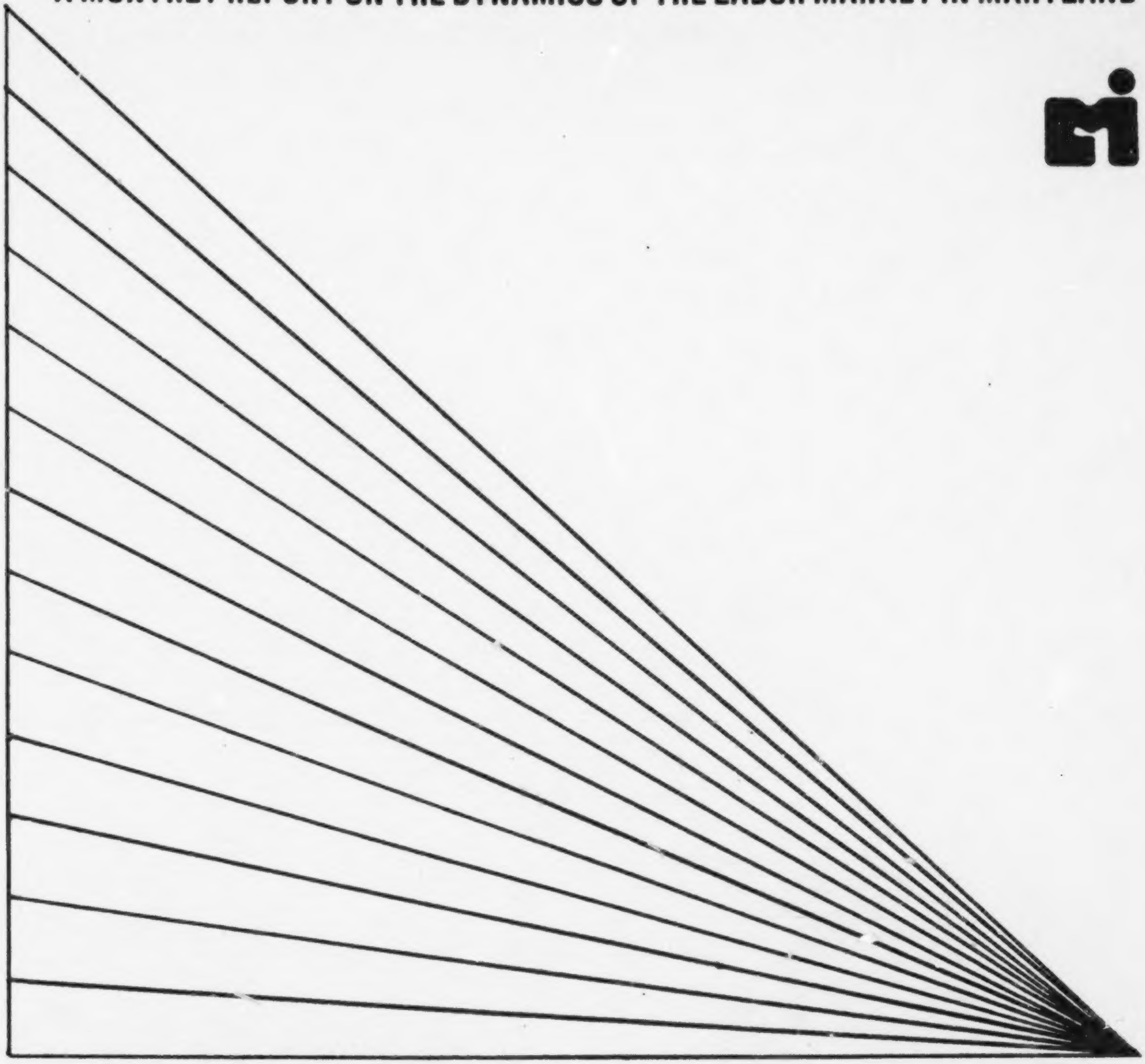
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1983

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JUNE, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 6.6 percent of May's civilian labor force to 6.5 percent of June's, marking the first decline for June on record (back to 1970). Last June, the rate increased by 0.4 percentage points. From 1970 to 1982, the unemployment rate invariably increased between May and June, by an average of 0.6 percentage points. This June also marks the 5th consecutive month of declining unemployment. The rate has declined by 2.5 percentage points from its January level of 9.0 percent. During the first half of 1982, the unemployment rate fell by a much lesser 1.0 percentage points. As of June, Maryland's rate has been lower than its level a year ago for the 6th consecutive month, and the difference has been widening monthly. Last June's rate of 8.4 percent is higher than this June's rate by a whopping 1.9 percentage points. Since the state's unemployment rate has been showing unusually large monthly declines and is considerably lower than in the previous three Junes, Maryland must be well on its way to recovery from the 1981-1982 recession. This April the rate scored its largest decline on record for April, in May it fell by more than any May since the recovery year of 1976, and in June it decreased for the first June on record. The June rate of 6.5 percent is the lowest June rate since 5.9 percent in 1979.

Though Maryland's unemployment rate decreased between May and June, the U.S. rate increased by 0.4 percentage points from 9.8 percent to 10.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted). While Maryland's rate has been lower than a year ago for 6 consecutive months, the U.S. rate has been higher than a year ago for 22 months, exceeding last June's rate by 0.4 percentage points. Since January, the U.S. rate has fallen by 1.2 percentage points, less than one-half of the state's decrease. The U.S. rate has exceeded Maryland's level for 17 consecutive months, in June by 3.7 percentage points; and the gap has been steadily widening.

Maryland's June labor force was lower than its level last June by an estimated 4,794 persons, marking the 7th consecutive month of a smaller labor force than a year ago. The labor force was also smaller than its level in June, 1981. Unemployment was lower than its level a year ago for the 5th consecutive month, falling below last June's level by 40,462 persons. After 19 months of lower employment than a year ago, employment has been higher than a year ago for 2 consecutive months, in June by 35,668. Between May and June, 1983, the labor force expanded by an estimated 43,174 persons, twice last June's increase. Employment rose by 41,060 persons, more than 3 1/2 times the increase last June; and unemployment advanced by 2,114 persons, just 1/5 of last June's expansion.

During June, claims filed for unemployment insurance and persons exhausting their benefits decreased. A seasonal increase in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force exceeded those decreases in unemployment. Employment increased with hiring in food processing; electric/electronic equipment manufacturing; construction; trucking; eating/drinking places; real estate; hotels/lodging places; amusement/recreation, health, business, and engineering/architectural services; defense; non-education sector of state and local government; and agriculture. This greatly outnumbered the layoffs in water

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

transportation services and education. Hiring was more extensive than last June in manufacturing, construction, trade, and services. Manufacturing employment remains lower than its level a year ago for the 21st consecutive month, construction for the 24th month, and local government for the 30th month.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's unemployment rate inched down from 7.6 percent in May to 7.5 percent in June. Employment increased by 16,669 persons and unemployment decreased by 227. Hiring was observed in manufacturing, construction, trade, real estate, services, and the non-education sectors of state and local government. Even though seasonal hiring proceeded at a slower pace than statewide in construction, trade, services, and federal government; more positive trends were seen in state and local government. Baltimore City's rate fell from 9.0 percent in May to 8.8 percent in June. Rates also declined in four of the area's counties, but increased in Anne Arundel County from 6.0 percent to 6.5 percent.

In Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate advanced from 3.9 percent in May to 4.2 percent in June. Employment increased by 16,568 persons and unemployment by 3,213. The rate remained at May's level in Charles County but increased in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. During June, layoffs in the area's public education institutions were greatly outnumbered by hiring in manufacturing, construction, retail trade, finance/insurance/real estate, hotels/lodging places, business services, amusement/recreation services, federal government, and city and county governments.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate was reduced from 10.7 percent in May to 10.4 percent in June. The rate remained at May's level in Allegany County, increased in Garrett County, and decreased in Frederick and Washington Counties. The area's employment increased by only an estimated 14 persons from its May level and unemployment decreased by 432. The seasonal hiring observed statewide in trade, services, construction, and state/local government was negligible in Western Maryland. In fact, construction employment decreased. Layoffs also were seen in education.

Diverse trends were noted in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. Unemployment rates decreased from May in seven counties; increased slightly in St. Mary's, Talbot, and Wicomico; and held steady in Cecil. The rate decreased by more than a percentage point in the agricultural counties of Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Worcester. During June, the Area as a whole experienced seasonal layoffs in public education and seasonal hiring in food processing, retail trade, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, city/county governments, and agriculture. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for June was 15.1 percent in Somerset County and the lowest was 3.4 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Although Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment has not yet reached the growth rates experienced in 1977 through 1979 during recovery from the mid-1970s recession, its employment growth this spring does exceed the seasonal hiring seen during the recent recession in 1981 and 1982. Employment increased by an estimated 12,100 jobs during this June, compared with a monthly gain of only 6,900 a year ago. Since February, 65,300 jobs have been added, while seasonal hiring amounted to a lesser 44,700 during that period in 1982. Even though employment was lower than its level a year ago for the 21st consecutive month, the deficit as compared with last June came to only 500 jobs. Still, this June's employment fell below its level in June, 1981 by 56,900 jobs; June, 1980 by 31,000; and June, 1979 by 47,300.

Manufacturing employment expanded for the 4th consecutive month. Since February, 6,400 jobs have been added, with 2,500 of those in June alone. Last June, manufacturing increased by a much lesser 500 jobs, but ended three months of declines. Manufacturing jobs are fewer by 6,900 jobs than last June, marking the 21st consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. Last June, there were sizable layoffs in the nonelectrical machinery industry, accompanied by hiring in food processing and rubber/plastics. This June, no substantial layoffs were noted. Better business conditions promoted scattered hiring in electric/electronic equipment +700, printing/publishing +400, and nonelectrical machinery +200. Seasonal hiring began in food processing, as jobs increased by 900. Since last June, employment has increased by 1,800 in electric/electronic equipment, 1,100 in printing/publishing, and 300 in lumber/wood products. Meanwhile, primary metals has lost 3,600 jobs, stone/clay/glass products 1,300, and nonelectrical machinery 1,100.

After 19 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, May's nonmanufacturing jobs exceeded last May's by 3,200 and June topped last June's level by an even greater 6,400. During this June, employment increased by 9,600 jobs, contributing to the addition of 58,900 jobs between February and June. Last year, employment rose by a much lesser 47,900 jobs during that 4-month period, with 6,400 of the gain coming in June. Services increased by 8,100 jobs during this June with hiring in hotels/lodging places and in amusement/recreation, health, business, and engineering/architectural services. An estimated 1,600 jobs were lost in educational services as private schools began their summer vacations. Last June, services expanded by a lesser 4,000 jobs. Since January, an estimated 24,300 services jobs have been added, compared with a lesser growth of 21,000 during that period in 1982. Retail trade expanded by 3,600 jobs during June, with seasonal hiring at eating/drinking places and in other industries. Last June, grocery stores closings reduced the net increase to a lesser 2,300. Since February, retail trade has added 16,400 jobs, exceeding the gain of 14,500 during that period in 1982. Construction has been augmented by 11,200 jobs since February, with 2,400 of that increase coming in June. In 1982, a lesser 10,000 jobs were added during that 4-month period and 1,400 in June alone. Seasonal hiring mainly in real estate and also in banking boosted employment levels for finance/insurance/real estate by 1,700 jobs this June. Hiring by defense establishments during summer training augmented federal government employment by

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

1,500. Layoffs in water transportation services almost equaled hiring in trucking, so that the transportation industry netted an increase of only 300 jobs. Seasonal layoffs in public education outnumbered hiring at other governmental agencies, resulting in a job loss of 4,400 for state and 3,600 for local government. Since last June, state and local government employment has dropped by 5,900 and construction by 1,200. However, services has added 11,700 jobs and retail trade 1,300.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 4,700 during June, representing only 38.8 percent of the growth statewide. Employment increased by 1,200 in manufacturing and by 3,500 in nonmanufacturing. Some hiring was observed in the manufacturing industries of electric/electronic equipment, food, and printing/publishing. The area accounted for relatively low percentages of seasonal hiring statewide during June in construction (37 percent), retail trade (25 percent), and services (15 percent). However, it represented only 31 percent of the state's decrease in local government employment, and it showed a growth of 600 in state government as compared with a loss of 4,400 statewide. No change was observed in Baltimore's federal government, while 1,500 jobs were added statewide. The area's total employment was lower by 8,000 jobs than in last June, with 4,300 of the loss in nonmanufacturing and 3,700 in manufacturing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

There was little change during June in the average weekly earnings of Maryland's production workers in manufacturing industries. Few industries experienced changes in the length of average workweeks, while industries which showed increased average hourly earnings balanced those which showed decreased earnings. As a result, the average weekly earnings increased by only 59 cents over the month to $356.40. Average weekly hours inched up by 0.2 hours to 40.0 and average hourly earnings inched down by 3 cents to $8.91. Average hourly earnings increased by at least 10 cents in furniture/fixtures, transportation equipment, food processing, and apparel/textiles due to wage rate increases, more overtime work, more business, and layoff of lower paid workers. Hourly earnings decreased by at least 10 cents in fabricated metals, nonelectrical machinery, and chemicals due to less business, and layoff of lower paid workers, and less overtime work. Average weekly earnings had grown by 4.2 percent since June, 1982. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing workers' average weekly earnings increased from May by only 13 cents to $380.02. Average weekly hours advanced by 0.1 hours to 40.6 and average hourly earnings dipped by 2 cents to $9.36. Since last June, average weekly earnings have increased by 3.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during June, 1983 were up 13.2 percent because of layoffs in the industries of primary metals, food processing, and apparel. Continued claims were down 7.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 1.5 percent, and the amount of payments rose 1.5 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $116.77.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were unchanged from May to June and continued claims increased 11.1 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were up 14.8 percent and continued claims decreased 5.6 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up 19.9 percent, continued claims decreased 5.7 percent, weeks compensated increased 5.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 4.6 percent. The average weekly payment declined slightly to $118.18.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Maryland Employment Service had 70,313 active file applicants in June. The applicant typically is between 22-39 years old, female, black, and unemployed. Among the active file applicants, the unskilled (X-Entry) have increased by 73 percent when comparing June, 1983 to June, 1982. This is extremely surprising considering the decline in youth (under 22) applicants, who normally constitute the pool of unskilled labor. Other age groups must either be experiencing an increase in individuals who have decided to change jobs or individuals who have never worked before. New entrants to the labor force may account for the increase in the proportion of females, possibly displaced homemakers.

Three trade occupations--processing, machine trades, and benchwork--have increased their active applicants, even though all other active applicants have decreased. This is surprising because these trades would normally be found in manufacturing, and manufacturing is not recovering well in Maryland. Openings have decreased in two occupational groups--farm/fishery/forestry and machine trades. Neither of these were surprising in light of the weather and the lack of recovery in manufacturing.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

After increasing by 0.7 percent during April and 0.5 percent during May, the U.S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.3 percent during June to 298.1. Inflation slowed as food prices decreased and gasoline prices stabilized. Since last June, prices have increased by only 2.6 percent. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics also announced that the index for food and beverages declined during June by 0.1 percent to 284.7, for an inflation rate of only 1.6 percent since last June. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home fell 0.3 percent over the month and increased 1.9 over the year, indexing at 277.0.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Unemployment Watch, 1970-1982 Annual Averages, United States, Maryland, and Baltimore Metropolitan Area.
Baltimore City Labor Force Indicators by Census Tract, January-December, 1982 and annual averages.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]
JUNE 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE	MAY**	JUNE '82
MARYLAND	2,187,853	2,144,679	2,044,692	2,003,632	143,161	141,047	6.5	6.6	8.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,068,859	1,052,417	989,031	972,362	79,828	80,055	7.5	7.6	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	392,324	386,734	357,928	351,896	34,396	34,838	8.8	9.0	11.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,309	176,472	168,677	165,834	11,632	10,638	6.5	6.0	8.0
BALTIMORE*	322,477	317,811	298,260	293,233	24,217	24,578	7.5	7.7	10.5
CARROLL	46,329	45,702	43,836	43,097	2,493	2,605	5.4	5.7	8.2
HARFORD	71,299	70,413	66,388	65,269	4,911	5,144	6.9	7.3	8.9
HOWARD	56,122	55,284	53,942	53,033	2,180	2,251	3.9	4.1	6.0
D. C. AREA	795,838	776,057	762,730	746,162	33,108	29,895	4.2	3.9	5.1
CHARLES	43,902	42,933	42,137	41,222	1,765	1,711	4.0	4.0	5.0
MONTGOMERY*	347,143	338,479	335,386	328,101	11,757	10,378	3.4	3.1	4.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	404,793	394,644	385,207	376,839	19,586	17,805	4.8	4.5	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	146,633	147,051	131,380	131,366	15,253	15,685	10.4	10.7	11.6
ALLEGANY	35,099	35,068	31,114	31,063	3,985	4,005	11.4	11.4	12.1
FREDERICK*	45,823	46,045	42,854	42,870	2,969	3,175	6.5	6.9	9.7
GARRETT	12,055	11,903	10,343	10,249	1,712	1,654	14.2	13.9	14.8
WASHINGTON	53,656	54,035	47,069	47,184	6,587	6,851	12.3	12.7	12.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,376	10,981	10,022	9,653	1,354	1,328	11.9	12.1	13.7
ST. MARY'S	18,855	18,307	17,488	16,992	1,367	1,315	7.3	7.2	8.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,179	7,926	7,442	7,032	737	894	9.0	11.3	11.7
CECIL	30,833	30,304	28,047	27,569	2,786	2,735	9.0	9.0	12.2
DORCHESTER	15,285	15,025	13,662	13,320	1,623	1,705	10.6	11.3	12.7
KENT	8,271	8,070	7,613	7,412	658	658	8.0	8.2	10.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,957	9,577	9,149	8,695	808	882	8.1	9.2	10.8
SOMERSET	7,410	7,343	6,294	5,938	1,116	1,405	15.1	19.1	14.7
TALBOT	16,251	15,617	15,560	14,979	691	638	4.3	4.1	5.4
WICOMICO	30,015	28,936	27,287	26,468	2,728	2,468	9.1	8.5	9.6
WORCESTER	20,092	17,067	18,988	15,684	1,104	1,383	5.5	8.1	7.1
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	100,810	101,006	88,526	88,496	12,284	12,510	12.2	12.4	12.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	746,382	734,606	690,771	679,129	55,611	55,477	7.5	7.6	9.7
BALANCE OF STATE*	220,426	212,086	203,689	194,964	16,737	17,122	7.6	8.1	9.2
UNITED STATES[2]	113,383,000	110,308,000	101,813,000	99,543,000	11,570,000	10,765,000	10.2	9.8	9.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JUNE 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.5	1676.4	1689.0	930.0	925.3	938.0
Manufacturing	208.5	206.0	215.4	137.9	136.7	141.6
Durable Goods	111.9	111.1	117.9	80.2	79.7	83.3
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.2	7.2	8.5	4.7	4.7	5.7
Primary metal industries	20.7	20.8	24.3	19.3	19.3	21.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.9	14.0	16.2	13.9	14.0	15.3
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.9	6.2	6.2	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.2	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	15.6	15.4	16.7	10.0	10.0	10.1
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.9	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	35.6	34.9	33.8	25.7	25.2	24.0
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.3	3.4	*	* *	*
Communication equipment	24.7	24.5	23.4	18.6	18.4	17.5
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	2.2	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.4	13.8	8.2	8.3	8.6
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.3	3.1
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Nondurable Goods	96.6	94.9	97.5	57.7	57.0	58.3
Food and kindred products	24.8	23.9	25.1	11.9	11.6	12.5
Meat products	6.7	6.6	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.0	2.7	2.9	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.5	4.3	4.5	2.8	2.7	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.4	13.9	8.3	8.2	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.4
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.4	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.3	9.2	9.2	6.8	6.8	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.2	23.8	23.1	13.7	13.4	12.7
Newspapers	6.0	5.9	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.3	12.2	13.2	9.9	9.8	10.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.7	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.2	9.2	9.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.7	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1480.0	1470.4	1473.6	792.1	788.6	796.4
Construction	88.6	86.2	89.8	40.1	39.2	42.8
Transportation and public utilities	85.9	85.4	88.4	56.6	56.5	60.2
Railroad transportation	7.8	7.8	9.0	5.5	5.5	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	38.8	38.5	39.1	23.5	23.6	25.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.3	39.1	40.3	27.6	27.4	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.5	25.4	26.2	18.2	18.1	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.7	14.1	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	410.9	407.5	407.9	218.7	217.9	219.1
Wholesale trade	93.8	94.0	92.1	55.9	56.0	56.2
Retail trade	317.1	313.5	315.8	162.8	161.9	162.9
General merchandise stores	39.6	39.4	42.8	19.7	19.8	20.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	97.6	95.9	96.8	59.2	58.2	60.2
Banking	24.4	24.0	24.5	14.6	14.2	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	12.9	12.7	12.3	8.6	8.5	8.2
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.2	20.5	15.6	15.5	15.7
Services and mining	407.4	399.3	395.7	212.8	211.6	207.1
Private hospitals	57.5	56.9	56.3	38.8	38.6	38.2
Educational services	25.4	27.0	24.3	17.9	19.0	17.5
Engineering and architectural services	21.2	20.6	20.6	7.0	6.8	6.8
Total government	389.6	396.1	395.0	204.7	205.2	207.0
Total federal government	131.5	130.0	131.0	53.8	53.8	54.3
Total state and local government	258.1	266.1	264.0	150.9	151.4	152.7
Total state government	80.9	85.3	82.9	57.9	57.3	58.1
Total local government	177.2	180.8	181.1	93.0	94.1	94.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

June 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Manufacturing	$356.40	$355.81	$341.88	40.0	39.8	39.8	$ 8.91	$ 8.94	$ 8.59
DURABLE GOODS	401.39	399.50	386.78	41.0	40.6	40.5	9.79	9.84	9.55
Lumber and wood products	256.76	248.45	261.[illegible]	39.2	38.4	38.6	6.55	6.47	6.77
Furniture and fixtures	275.15	261.40	267.15	41.5	41.1	44.6	6.63	6.36	5.99
Stone, clay and glass products	391.00	395.05	374.78	43.3	43.7	42.3	9.03	9.04	8.86
Primary metal industries	502.40	494.47	502.13	40.0	39.4	39.6	12.56	12.55	12.68
Fabricated metal products	370.22	381.60	353.01	42.8	42.4	41.0	8.65	9.00	8.61
Machinery except electrical	388.28	390.67	366.51	40.7	40.4	40.1	9.54	9.67	9.14
Electric and electronic equipment	349.87	349.85	323.11	41.9	41.5	41.8	8.35	8.43	7.73
Transportation equipment	472.03	463.34	440.77	39.5	39.4	38.8	11.95	11.76	11.36
Instruments and related products	310.04	298.38	282.75	39.8	38.5	39.0	7.79	7.75	7.25
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	264.11	261.44	225.72	38.5	38.0	38.0	6.86	6.88	5.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	311.63	310.44	291.33	39.1	39.0	39.0	7.97	7.96	7.47
Food and kindred products	287.21	277.81	275.80	38.5	37.9	39.4	7.46	7.33	7.00
Apparel and other textile products	209.43	206.43	197.78	35.8	35.9	35.7	5.85	5.75	5.54
Paper and allied products	321.63	314.16	303.78	41.5	40.8	41.5	7.75	7.70	7.32
Printing and publishing	365.77	373.64	346.30	38.3	38.8	37.6	9.55	9.63	9.21
Chemicals and allied products	423.95	432.79	371.29	42.1	42.1	41.3	10.07	10.28	8.99
Rubber and misc. plastic products	307.27	315.55	308.43	41.3	42.7	41.4	7.44	7.39	7.45
Leather and leather products	186.53	180.93	178.42	38.7	37.0	37.8	4.82	4.89	4.72

Covers an estimated 138,600 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
MANUFACTURING	$380.02	$379.89	$368.02	40.6	40.5	40.8	$ 9.36	$ 9.38	$ 9.02
DURABLE GOODS	420.25	421.06	409.18	41.0	40.8	41.0	10.25	10.32	9.98
Stone, clay and glass products	400.40	408.10	404.46	43.1	43.6	44.3	9.29	9.36	9.13
Primary metal industries	504.19	498.24	504.59	40.4	39.7	39.7	12.48	12.55	12.71
Fabricated metal products	377.56	403.52	366.63	43.8	44.1	41.9	8.62	9.15	8.75
Machinery except electrical	360.26	354.80	318.40	40.8	40.0	39.8	8.83	8.87	8.00
Electric and electronic equipment	381.56	387.82	350.92	41.7	42.2	42.9	9.15	9.19	8.18
Transportation equipment	485.59	476.63	471.01	38.6	38.5	38.2	12.58	12.38	12.33
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	241.66	240.68	224.84	37.7	37.2	38.5	6.41	6.47	5.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	328.02	327.23	310.27	40.1	40.2	40.4	8.18	8.14	7.68
Food and kindred products	360.33	353.83	339.90	40.9	41.0	41.3	8.81	8.63	8.23
Apparel and other textile products	229.12	222.02	207.79	35.8	36.1	35.1	6.40	6.15	5.92
Paper and allied products	282.83	270.91	271.15	41.9	40.8	42.5	6.75	6.64	6.38
Printing and publishing	342.14	342.77	329.62	38.4	38.6	37.8	8.91	8.88	8.72
Chemicals and allied products	465.04	477.42	448.49	42.9	42.4	43.5	10.84	11.26	10.31
Rubber and misc. plastic products	274.39	286.23	272.27	41.7	43.9	44.2	6.58	6.52	6.16

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JUNE 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,548	19,924	33,372	13,118	10,942	20,487
Total Continued Claims	202,842	218,057	267,869	127,147	134,802	171,762
Total Weeks Compensated	173,325	170,738	241,992	105,788	100,727	147,919
Total Amount of Payments	$20,238,489	$19,947,752	$27,470,899	$12,502,523	$11,955,051	$17,343,017
Average Weekly Payment	$116.77	$116.83	$113.52	$118.18	$118.69	$117.25

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	272	272	271
Total continued claims	2,310	2,079	3,145
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	280	244	188
Total Continued claims	1,784	1,889	788

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTIVE APPLICANTS, ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS BY OCCUPATION
MARYLAND

	JUNE, 1983 NUMBER	%	MARCH, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE, 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANT FILE						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS	70313	100	64953	78367	100	-10
AGE						
21 AND UNDER	9615	14	6549	13104	17	-27
22-39	43745	62	42183	47861	61	-9
40-54	12746	18	12288	13158	17	-3
55 AND OVER	4206	6	3933	4244	5	-1
SEX						
MALE	32774	47	30578	39226	50	-16
FEMALE	37535	53	34361	39141	50	-4
ETHNIC						
WHITE *	33252	47	31624	38608	49	-14
BLACK *	35753	51	31994	38530	49	-7
HISPANIC	447	1	449	442	1	1
OTHER	850	1	789	787	1	8
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANT	34245	49	34038	44779	57	-24
VETERAN	10142	14	10167	10997	14	-8
HANDICAPPED	2437	3	2415	3502	4	-30
WELFARE	27467	39	27080	25639	33	7

* NOT HISPANIC

	JUNE, 1983 NUMBER	%	MARCH, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE, 1982 NUMBER	%	% CHANGE 1981-1982
ACTIVE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL INCLUDES ALL APPLICANTS WITH DOT's	65632	100	63045	72298	100	-9
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	5679	9	5493	6831	9	-17
CLERICAL	11154	17	10645	12278	17	-9
SALES	2014	3	1987	2522	3	-20
SERVICE	11620	18	10962	12777	18	-9
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	536	1	545	792	1	-32
PROCESSING	2237	3	2295	2125	3	5
MACHINE TRADES	3653	6	3719	3546	5	3
BENCHWORK	2737	4	2375	2628	4	4
STRUCTURAL WORK	8951	14	9235	11019	15	-19
MISCELLANEOUS	6651	10	6509	7696	11	-14
X-ENTRY	16498	25	8732	9553	13	73
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	28961	100	16971	25591	100	13
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	1790	7	991	1738	7	3
CLERICAL	5456	20	3492	5177	20	5
SALES	2731	7	1418	1912	7	43
SERVICE	7531	28	5014	7236	28	4
FARM, FISHERY,FORESTRY	502	2	170	575	2	-13
PROCESSING	1484	3	834	692	3	114
MACHINE TRADES	1155	5	649	1199	5	-4
BENCHWORK	1670	5	866	1152	5	45
STRUCTURAL WORK	3746	13	1947	3238	13	16
MISCELLANEOUS	2795	10	1589	2643	10	6
X-ENTRY	---	--	--- --	---	---	---

NOTE: PERCENTS DO NOT ADD TO 100% BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.
PERCENTAGES ARE OF ALL APPLICANTS

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JUNE 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	535.5	531.1	527.2
Manufacturing*	25.4	24.9	24.4
Printing and publishing	7.0	6.9	6.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	7.4	7.3	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	510.1	506.2	502.8
Construction	35.5	33.6	33.4
Transportation and public utilities*	15.2	15.1	14.5
Trucking and warehousing	6.4	6.3	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.7	132.6	133.0
General merchandise stores	15.5	15.3	16.5
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.1	28.5	28.8
Banking	6.5	6.4	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.3	3.5
Services and mining	150.1	144.8	144.3
Total government	146.5	151.6	148.8
Total federal government	72.9	72.0	72.2
Total state and local government	73.6	79.6	76.6

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JUNE 1983

Major Industry Grouping	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.3	111.1	116.6
Manufacturing	23.0	22.1	23.9
Food & kindred products*	9.4	8.7	9.1
Meat products	4.9	4.7	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.3	1.9	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.6	7.4	8.6
Nonmanufacturing	93.3	89.0	92.7
Construction	6.7	6.6	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.4	6.6
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.5	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	30.4	28.5	30.3
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	3.8	4.1
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.7
Services & mining*	23.0	21.1	22.6
Health services	7.9	7.8	7.7
Total government	22.6	22.6	22.4
Total federal government	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total state & local government	17.9	18.0	17.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.6	110.3	110.5
Manufacturing	23.3	23.4	26.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.6	2.7	2.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.6	3.5	4.5
Other manufacturing	14.0	14.1	15.5
Nonmanufacturing	85.3	86.9	84.5
Construction	6.8	7.1	6.7
Transportation & public	6.8	6.7	6.9
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.3	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.5	25.2	25.2
Wholesale trade	5.0	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	20.5	20.3	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.1	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.5	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.5	23.0	22.1
Health services	9.2	9.0	8.8
Educational services	1.1	1.9	1.0
Total government	20.1	21.4	20.1
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.9	18.3	17.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALTIMORE CITY

JUNE 1983

Major Industry Grouping	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	430.6	428.9	438.1
Manufacturing	55.5	55.0	57.4
Durable Goods*	23.3	23.2	25.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	3.3
Primary metal industries	7.0	6.9	7.5
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.3	2.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	3.6
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.7	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	32.2	31.8	31.7
Food & kindred products*	7.4	7.3	7.5
Beverages	1.3	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.6	4.5	4.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.5	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.6	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.7	8.6	8.1
Commercial printing	3.5	3.4	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.3	6.2	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	375.1	373.9	380.7
Construction	12.9	12.6	14.7
Transportation & public util.*	35.3	35.6	38.6
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	4.0
Transp. except railroad*	11.6	12.1	14.1
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.4	5.6
Water transportation	3.0	3.8	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.8	91.5	94.3
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.0	39.3	40.1
Banking	11.5	11.2	11.5
Credit agencies & other banks	5.6	5.6	5.4
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.7	11.0
Service & mining*	114.9	115.4	111.6
Health services	36.9	36.7	36.5
Educational services	12.3	13.1	12.2
Misc. services	4.6	4.5	4.7
Total government	80.2	79.5	81.4
Total federal government	13.9	13.9	14.4
Total state & local government	66.3	65.6	67.0
Total state government	29.2	28.3	28.9
Total local government	37.1	37.3	38.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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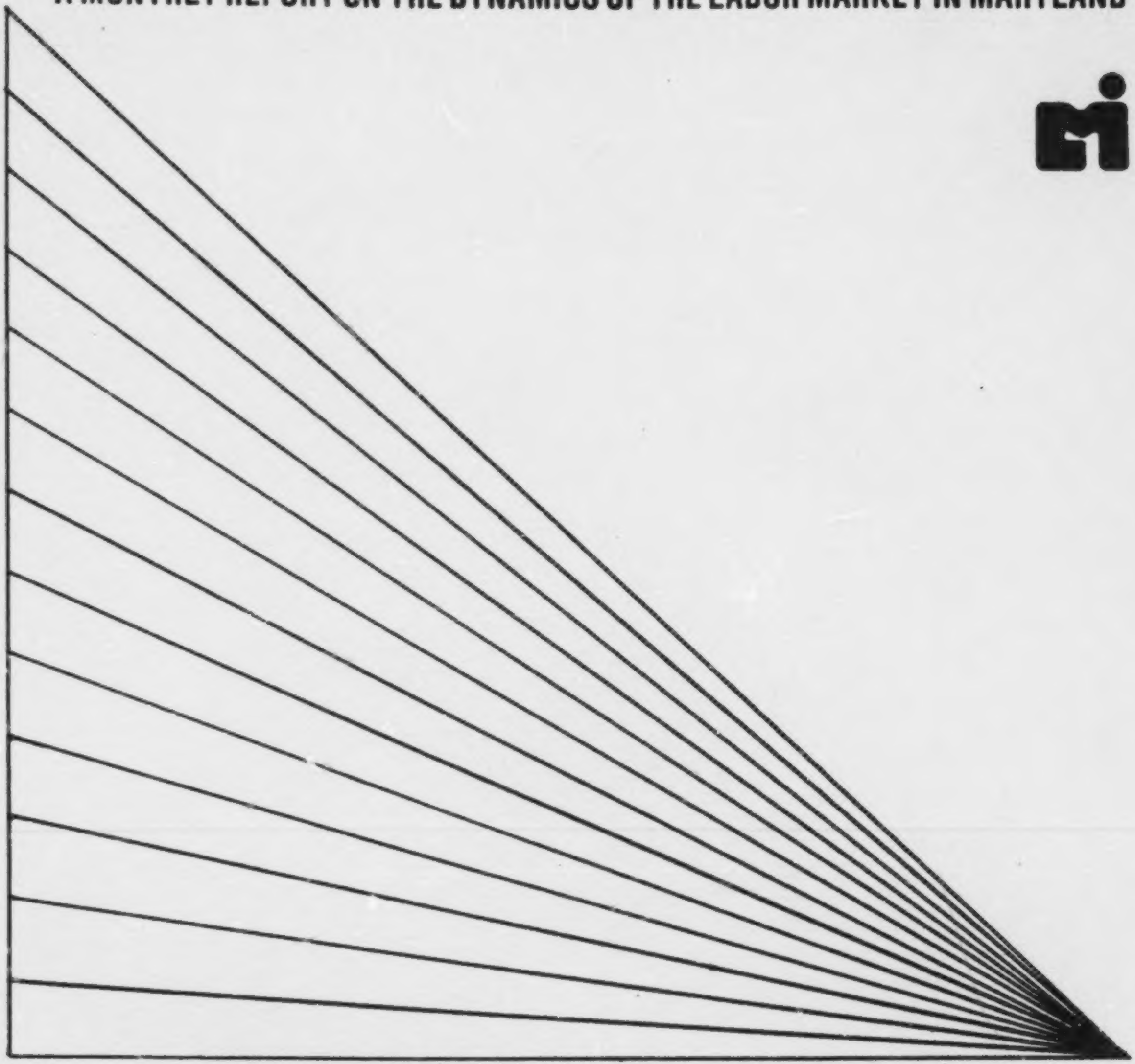
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1983

RUTH MASSINGA
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate declined from 6.6 percent in June to 6.3 percent in July. Not only is this the lowest rate recorded so far this year, but it is the lowest rate seen since November, 1980 and the lowest rate for a July since 1979. The rate's monthly decrease of 0.3 percentage points is the largest decline for a July since 1975. Normally, the July rate remains at June's level or it edges up or down slightly. In 1982, the July rate stayed at June's level of 8.4 percent. For the 7th consecutive month, unemployment is lower than its level a year ago. The gap has been widening monthly to an over-the-year decrease of 2.1 percentage points for July. So far this year, the rate has declined by 2.7 percentage points from its peak rate of 9.0 percent in January. It declined from January through May, remained stable in June, then declined again in July.

The nation's unemployment has subsided by a lesser 2.0 percentage points since January. It also decreased for January through May, then increased by 0.4 percentage points in June, and decreased in July by a more sizable 0.8 percentage points than the decrease reported for Maryland. Finally, after 22 consecutive months of higher unemployment than a year ago, the U.S. rate in July joined Maryland in being lower than a year ago, falling below last July's level by 0.4 percentage points. Still, the U.S. July rate of 9.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is higher than the state's rate for the 18th consecutive month, the gap being an enormous 3.1 percentage points.

Compared with last July's levels, Maryland's civilian labor force for this July is higher by an estimated 23,537 persons. This over-the-year increase came after seven months of lower counts than a year ago. Employment has increased since last July by 67,569 persons, marking the 3rd consecutive month of over-the-year gains. For 7 months, unemployment has been contracting steadily from its year-ago levels and now is 44,032 below its level last July.

Although last July the labor force increased from June by only an estimated 575 persons, brightening trends in employment caused a monthly increase in this July's labor force of 27,066. Employment is up from June by 31,325 persons and unemployment is down by 4,259. Seasonal hiring continued in construction, agriculture, eating/drinking places, hotels/lodging places, health services, federal government, and city and county governments' summer jobs programs. Layoffs for unpaid vacations were scattered in manufacturing, particularly in apparel/textiles. Other layoffs were noted in trucking, school bus driving, water transportation services, and education. As compared with monthly job trends last July, layoffs were less extensive this July in manufacturing and transportation but were similar in local government; while hiring was similar in construction and federal government. Manufacturing employment remains lower than a year ago for the 22nd consecutive month, construction for the 25th month, and local government for the 31st month.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent in June to 7.1 percent in July. Estimated employment increased by 18,002 persons and unemployment decreased by 2,827. Hiring was noted in construction, health services, and summer jobs programs of city and county governments. Layoffs were registered in apparel/textiles and rubber/plastics manufacturing, school bus driving, and education. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 8.9 percent in June to 8.2 percent in July. Harford County was the only county statewide whose rate changed by at least a full percentage point from June. Its rate advanced from 6.8 percent to 7.6 percent, because of unpaid vacations in manufacturing.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area registered a reduction in its unemployment rate from 4.2 percent in June to 3.9 percent in July. Employment expanded by an estimated 7,189 persons as unemployment fell by 1,794. Hiring was noted in construction, business and amusement/recreation services, federal government, and city and county governments' summer job programs. This outnumbered layoffs in trucking and trade and by community colleges and county boards of education.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate remained at its June level of 10.5 percent. Employment edged up by an estimated 1,976 persons and unemployment by 136. The only notable employment trend was the continued seasonal layoffs in public education. Among the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates inched up in 5 counties and inched down in 6. In the area during July, seasonal layoffs continued in public education and seasonal hiring persisted at eating/drinking places and hotels/lodging places. Statewide, the July unemployment rates ranged from 3.3 percent in Montgomery County to 14.9 percent in Somerset County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

After 21 consecutive months of employment falling below its level the previous year, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment in July exceeded its level last July by 3,800 jobs. Over the past few months, the over-the-year gap had been narrowing rapidly as the employment picture looked increasingly better than last year. July's employment still falls below its level in July, 1981 by 50,600 jobs; July, 1980 by 43,500; and July, 1979 by 24,500 jobs. After increasing by 64,900 jobs between February and July, employment fell by 2,400 during July, with layoffs in manufacturing, transportation, and education. In 1982, employment dropped by a greater 7,100 jobs during July, after increasing by a lesser 44,700 during the four preceding months.

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Manufacturing employment decreased by 1,500 jobs during this July, following four months of gains totaling 6,200. For the 22nd consecutive month, manufacturing jobs were fewer than a year ago, in July by 2,800. Last July, employment declined by a far greater 5,800 jobs from June, with extensive layoffs in stone/clay/glass and chemicals/allied products. This July, a number of industry categories noted small declines, many due to unpaid summer vacations. Apparel/textiles dropped 700 jobs; food processing and rubber/plastics products 600 each; chemicals/allied products 400; and furniture/fixtures, primary metals, and leather 200 each. Better business conditions did lead to the hiring of 500 in ship/boat building/repair, 300 in nonelectrical machinery, and 200 each in stone/clay/glass products and communication equipment. Out of the 19 manufacturing industry categories, 8 showed increased employment since July, 1982. The largest over-the-year gains were in electric/electronic equipment (+1,900) and printing/publishing (+1,200). The greatest decreases were in primary metals (-4,200) and nonelectrical machinery (-1,600).

July's nonmanufacturing exceeded its employment level of last July by 6,600 jobs. Employment subsided by 900 jobs between June and July, following increases totaling 58,700 over the four previous months. Last year, employment decreased during July by a greater 1,300 jobs. This July, hiring in construction and federal government was close to that experienced last July. Layoffs in transportation were less extensive and layoffs in local government were comparable with those registered a year ago.

Local government lost a net of 2,800 jobs during July, as extensive seasonal layoffs by community colleges and local boards of education outnumbered extensive hiring for city and county governments' summer jobs programs. Seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers, along with layoffs in trucking and water transportation services, caused the transportation industry to lose 1,900 jobs during July. Construction added 1,700 jobs over the month, mainly among special trade contractors. Since February, 13,000 jobs have been added, exceeding the increase of 11,500 during that period in 1982. Summer hiring boosted federal government employment by 1,100 during July. Services advanced by only 600 jobs. Seasonal layoffs in private education were outnumbered by hiring in hotels/lodging places, health services, and membership organizations. Since January, 25,000 jobs have been added in services compared with a lesser gain of 21,100 during that period in 1982. Retail trade added only 400 jobs during July, as hiring by general merchandise stores and eating/drinking places just outnumbered layoffs in other categories. Since February, 16,700 have been added in retail trade, more than the 14,600 gain during that period in 1982. Continued seasonal layoffs by public colleges and universities caused a 400 decline in state government employment. For the 25th consecutive month, construction employment was lower than a year ago, in July by 900 jobs. Local government was lower than a year ago for the 31st consecutive month, by 5,100 jobs. State government also was lower than in last July, by 1,700 jobs. Expanding since July 1982, is employment in services (+12,300), retail trade (+1,500), and federal government (+1,200).

Industry Payroll Employment (Continued)

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area actually increased between June and July by 2,200 jobs. It exceeded the job total for July, 1982 by only 100 jobs, however. Like statewide, the area's manufacturing lost 1,300 jobs during this July, particularly in apparel/textiles (-800) and rubber/plastics (-700). Although local government declined statewide during July, 4,000 jobs were added in the Baltimore area, as summer hiring by city and county governments outnumbered seasonal layoffs in education. The area's monthly addition of 300 jobs in federal government was far less than that experienced statewide. While services increased in Maryland, it subsided by 800 jobs in Baltimore, showing little seasonal hiring except in health services and the expected seasonal layoffs in private education. Layoffs, mainly among school bus drivers, caused a loss of 800 jobs in transportation; and continued seasonal hiring added 800 jobs to construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $3.11 between June and July to $360.40. Average hourly earnings increased by 10 cents to $9.01, even though average weekly hours inched down by 0.1 hours to 40.0. Earnings increased with more overtime work and layoffs of lower paid workers. Hourly earnings increased by more than 10 cents in stone/clay/glass products, primary metals, fabricated metals, instruments, and printing/publishing. At the same time, earnings decreased notably in furniture/fixtures and transportation equipment. Since last July, weekly earnings have risen by $15.54 or 4.5 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased by $1.23 during July to reach $382.59. Average hourly earnings expanded by 10 cents to $9.47, as average weekly hours edged down by 0.3 hours to 40.4. Since July, 1982, weekly earnings had advanced by a lesser 3.5 percent than the gain seen statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in July, 1983 were up 1.1 percent as fewer layoffs in the primary metal industries were offset by large layoffs in the rubber products and apparel industries. Continued claims were down 17.0 percent, weeks compensated were down 19.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 20.7 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 1.9 percent to $114.50.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims declined 2.9 percent and continued claims were down 16.5 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims were down 12.5 percent and continued claims decreased 21.0 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Activities (Continued)

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up by less than one percent, continued claims were down 16.3 percent, weeks compensated decreased 19.9 percent, and the amount of payments declined 21.7 percent. The average weekly check amount declined 2.2 percent to $115.55

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 299.3 in July, increasing by 0.4 percent over the month and by 2.4 percent over the year. This was the smallest over-the-year change or inflation rate recorded so far this year. The index for food and beverages was unchanged from its June level of 284.7, but was higher by a slight 1.4 percent than last July. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items rose to 300.4 in July, up by 1.3 percent since May and by 5.0 percent since last July. Prices for food and beverages indexed at 283.4 for July, down by 0.5 percent from May and up by 2.3 percent from last July.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 4th quarter 1982.

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, benchmarked data for 1980 for Maryland counties and areas.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, narrative and tables for Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, 1978-1982 annual averages.

Six-month distribution of continued intrastate claimants for regular state unemployment insurance by county by 2-digit industry group, done monthly for the most recent 6-month period.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JULY 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY	JUNE**	JULY '82
MARYLAND	2,215,609	2,188,543	2,075,990	2,044,665	139,619	143,878	6.3	6.6	8.4
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,085,852	1,070,677	1,008,283	990,281	77,569	80,396	7.1	7.5	9.9
BALTIMORE CITY	397,453	393,277	364,896	358,381	32,557	34,896	8.2	8.9	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,446	180,520	171,961	168,890	11,485	11,630	6.3	6.4	7.9
BALTIMORE*	327,322	322,989	304,066	298,637	23,256	24,352	7.1	7.5	10.1
CARROLL	47,079	46,328	44,689	43,891	2,390	2,437	5.1	5.3	8.4
HARFORD	73,266	71,335	67,680	66,472	5,586	4,863	7.6	6.8	10.2
HOWARD	57,286	56,229	54,992	54,010	2,294	2,219	4.0	3.9	6.0
D. C. AREA	800,114	794,719	768,546	761,357	31,568	33,362	3.9	4.2	5.1
CHARLES	44,216	43,827	42,458	42,061	1,758	1,766	4.0	4.0	5.1
MONTGOMERY*	349,351	346,526	337,944	334,782	11,407	11,744	3.3	3.4	4.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	406,546	404,366	388,144	384,513	18,402	19,853	4.5	4.9	5.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	149,164	147,052	133,563	131,587	15,601	15,465	10.5	10.5	12.7
ALLEGANY	34,965	35,177	30,840	31,185	4,125	3,992	11.8	11.3	13.8
FREDERICK*	46,505	45,880	43,381	42,917	3,124	2,963	6.7	6.5	10.3
GARRETT	12,633	12,069	10,824	10,359	1,809	1,710	14.3	14.2	15.3
WASHINGTON	55,061	53,926	48,518	47,126	6,543	6,800	11.9	12.6	13.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,283	11,364	10,837	10,013	1,446	1,351	11.8	11.9	12.7
ST. MARY'S	19,580	18,892	18,289	17,526	1,291	1,366	6.6	7.2	7.9
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,926	8,181	7,148	7,439	778	742	9.8	9.1	10.6
CECIL	31,084	30,737	28,495	27,968	2,589	2,769	8.3	9.0	9.6
DORCHESTER	15,403	15,275	13,665	13,654	1,738	1,621	11.3	10.6	14.0
KENT	8,080	8,259	7,446	7,609	634	650	7.8	7.9	9.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,441	9,940	9,597	9,142	844	798	8.1	8.0	9.2
SOMERSET	8,227	7,399	7,004	6,289	1,223	1,110	14.9	15.0	14.2
TALBOT	16,725	16,244	16,017	15,553	708	691	4.2	4.3	5.0
WICOMICO	29,819	29,712	27,357	27,268	2,462	2,444	8.3	8.2	11.5
WORCESTER	20,915	20,094	19,746	18,979	1,169	1,115	5.6	5.5	6.3
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,659	101,172	90,182	88,670	12,477	12,502	12.2	12.4	13.8
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	758,530	747,688	704,217	691,644	54,313	56,044	7.2	7.5	9.8
BALANCE OF STATE*	224,699	219,924	208,059	203,501	16,640	16,423	7.4	7.5	8.9
UNITED STATES[2]	113,980,000	113,383,000	103,273,000	101,813,000	10,707,000	11,570,000	9.4	10.2	9.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1685.7	1688.1	1681.9	933.3	931.1	933.2
Manufacturing	206.8	208.3	209.6	136.6	137.9	138.1
Durable Goods	113.0	112.1	116.1	80.7	80.3	82.5
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
Household furniture	1.2	1.3	1.0	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.4	7.2	7.1	4.8	4.7	4.3
Primary metal industries	20.6	20.8	24.8	19.0	19.3	22.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.2	13.9	16.8	14.1	13.9	15.9
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.6	8.8	6.3	6.2	6.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	15.9	15.6	17.5	10.1	10.1	10.9
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.8	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	35.8	35.6	33.9	25.9	25.7	24.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.4	3.4	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.0	24.8	23.7	18.7	18.6	17.7
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.9	13.4	13.6	8.6	8.2	8.4
Ship and boat building and repair	3.2	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.9
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0
Nondurable Goods	93.8	96.2	93.5	55.9	57.6	55.6
Food and kindred products	24.2	24.8	24.4	11.5	11.8	12.1
Meat products	6.6	6.7	6.1	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.9	2.9	2.6	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	4.3	4.5	4.5	2.6	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.6	13.3	13.0	7.5	8.3	7.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.3	2.1	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.1	2.3	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.2	9.3	9.1	6.7	6.8	6.7
Printing and publishing	24.2	24.1	23.0	13.9	13.7	12.6
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	12.3	11.9	9.8	9.9	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.7	0.7	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	8.6	9.2	8.8	5.0	5.7	5.1
Misc. plastic products	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.3	1.5	1.5	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY, 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1478.9	1479.8	1472.3	796.7	793.2	795.1
Construction	90.4	88.7	91.3	41.0	40.2	42.9
Transportation and public utilities	84.1	85.9	86.2	55.9	56.5	58.3
Railroad transportation	7.8	7.8	9.0	5.6	5.5	6.3
Transportation, except railroads	36.8	38.7	36.8	22.6	23.4	23.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.5	39.4	40.4	27.7	27.6	28.4
Communication, except U.S. postal service	25.7	25.6	26.3	18.3	18.2	19.0
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.8	13.8	14.1	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	411.0	410.7	408.9	218.4	218.7	218.5
Wholesale trade	93.6	93.7	93.0	55.6	55.9	56.6
Retail trade	317.4	317.0	315.9	162.8	162.8	161.9
General merchandise stores	40.0	39.7	42.3	20.3	19.9	20.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.1	97.7	97.3	60.0	59.5	60.2
Banking	24.6	24.4	24.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	12.9	12.5	8.7	8.6	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.3	20.3	20.3	15.7	15.7	15.5
Services and mining	408.1	407.5	395.8	212.2	213.0	205.3
Private hospitals	57.6	57.3	56.5	39.0	38.7	38.4
Educational services	24.4	25.4	24.2	17.1	17.9	17.2
Engineering and architectural services	20.9	21.2	20.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Total government	387.2	389.3	392.8	209.2	205.3	209.9
Total federal government	133.2	132.1	132.0	54.5	54.2	55.0
Total state and local government	254.0	257.2	260.8	154.7	151.1	154.9
Total state government	80.7	81.1	82.4	57.8	58.2	57.7
Total local government	173.3	176.1	178.4	96.9	92.9	97.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

JULY 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS July 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS June 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS July 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS July 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS June 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS July 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS July 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS June 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS July 1982
Manufacturing	$360.40	$357.29	$344.86	40.0	40.1	39.1	$ 9.01	$ 8.91	$ 8.82
DURABLE GOODS	405.25	401.80	388.80	41.1	41.0	40.0	9.86	9.80	9.72
Lumber and wood products	241.12	257.24	248.71	36.7	38.8	38.5	6.57	6.63	6.46
Furniture and fixtures	283.12	273.90	241.64	44.1	41.5	39.1	6.42	6.60	6.18
Stone, clay and glass products	403.55	390.66	369.51	44.2	43.6	41.8	9.13	8.96	8.84
Primary metal industries	515.57	502.80	498.81	40.5	40.0	39.0	12.73	12.57	12.79
Fabricated metal products	385.10	379.28	358.59	42.6	43.1	41.6	9.04	8.80	8.62
Machinery except electrical	388.40	388.69	362.86	40.5	40.7	39.7	9.59	9.55	9.14
Electric and electronic equipment	348.61	350.70	325.26	41.7	42.0	41.7	8.36	8.35	7.80
Transportation equipment	466.62	471.22	446.59	40.4	39.4	38.8	11.55	11.96	11.51
Instruments and related products	289.17	305.63	291.91	35.7	39.9	39.5	8.10	7.66	7.39
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	262.74	263.81	241.80	38.3	38.4	37.2	6.86	6.87	6.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	311.95	311.24	295.28	38.8	39.1	38.1	8.04	7.96	7.75
Food and kindred products	288.37	286.85	283.86	38.5	38.4	39.7	7.49	7.47	7.15
Apparel and other textile products	210.04	210.24	183.02	35.6	36.0	32.8	5.90	5.84	5.58
Paper and allied products	305.73	320.44	309.37	39.5	41.4	40.6	7.74	7.74	7.62
Printing and publishing	373.45	366.34	350.02	38.5	38.4	37.0	9.70	9.54	9.46
Chemicals and allied products	423.42	422.26	397.88	42.3	42.1	40.6	10.01	10.03	9.80
Rubber and misc. plastic products	312.42	308.35	308.10	41.6	41.5	40.7	7.51	7.43	7.57
Leather and leather products	175.68	186.53	178.16	36.6	38.7	38.9	4.80	4.82	4.58

Covers an estimated 137,300 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS July 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS June 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS July 1982	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS July 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS June 1983	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS July 1982	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS July 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS June 1983	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS July 1982
MANUFACTURING	$382.59	$381.36	$369.74	40.4	40.7	39.8	$ 9.47	$ 9.37	$ 9.29
DURABLE GOODS	429.31	422.51	411.46	41.6	41.1	40.3	10.32	10.28	10.21
Stone, clay and glass products	418.79	400.40	391.59	44.6	43.1	43.9	9.39	9.29	8.92
Primary metal industries	527.05	505.00	504.22	41.5	40.4	39.3	12.70	12.50	12.83
Fabricated metal products	405.76	396.49	368.83	44.2	44.6	42.2	9.18	8.89	8.74
Machinery except electrical	355.29	361.97	328.32	40.1	40.9	38.9	8.86	8.85	8.44
Electric and electronic equipment	378.64	382.47	354.01	41.7	41.8	42.6	9.08	9.15	8.31
Transportation equipment	482.33	485.59	476.93	39.6	38.6	38.4	12.18	12.58	12.42
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	247.81	244.34	219.70	38.6	38.0	37.3	6.42	6.43	5.89
NONDURABLE GOODS	318.94	327.22	310.06	38.8	40.1	39.1	8.22	8.16	7.93
Food and kindred products	368.76	360.74	348.61	42.0	40.9	41.6	8.78	8.82	8.38
Apparel and other textile products	188.80	229.68	193.05	29.5	36.0	31.7	6.40	6.38	6.09
Paper and allied products	259.50	280.22	271.14	39.2	41.7	42.3	6.62	6.72	6.41
Printing and publishing	337.19	342.65	328.69	38.1	38.5	36.4	8.85	8.90	9.03
Chemicals and allied products	453.47	460.51	441.83	42.7	42.6	41.8	10.62	10.81	10.57
Rubber and misc. plastic products	284.19	275.52	273.46	42.8	42.0	43.2	6.64	6.56	6.33

Covers an estimated 88,400 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,787	22,548	31,270	13,139	13,118	18,000
Total Continued Claims	168,380	202,842	227,312	106,366	127,147	144,914
Total Weeks Compensated	140,102	173,325	222,370	84,699	105,788	135,241
Total Amount of Payments	$16,042,250	$20,238,489	$25,017,909	$9,786,757	$12,502,523	$15,457,031
Average Weekly Payment	$114.50	$116.77	$112.51	$115.55	$118.18	$114.29

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	264	272	318
Total continued claims	1,930	2,310	2,240
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	245	280	227
Total Continued claims	1,410	1,784	539

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

JULY 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JULY 1983	JUNE 1983	JULY 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	533.4	535.1	525.1
Manufacturing*	25.6	25.3	24.6
Printing and publishing	6.9	6.9	6.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	7.4	7.4	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	507.8	509.8	500.5
Construction	36.8	35.4	33.9
Transportation and public utilities*	14.8	15.3	14.4
Trucking and warehousing	6.1	6.5	5.8
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.4	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.1	133.6	132.9
General merchandise stores	15.4	15.5	16.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.3	29.1	28.9
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.4	3.4
Services and mining	150.1	149.7	145.2
Total government	143.7	146.7	145.2
Total federal government	75.2	74.4	72.3
Total state and local government	68.5	72.3	72.9

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JULY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.2	116.3	116.9
Manufacturing	22.6	23.0	23.1
Food & kindred products*	9.1	9.3	8.7
Meat products	4.8	4.9	4.6
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.0	2.2	1.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.4	7.6	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	93.6	93.3	93.8
Construction	6.8	6.7	6.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.5	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.8	30.4	31.7
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.0	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.6	1.7
Services & mining*	23.6	23.0	23.0
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.7
Total government	21.0	22.7	21.6
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.7
Total state & local government	16.2	17.9	16.9

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.0	108.8	108.2
Manufacturing	23.2	23.2	24.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.5	2.4	2.7
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.2	1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	3.8	3.6	4.5
Other manufacturing	14.0	14.1	14.5
Nonmanufacturing	84.8	85.6	83.5
Construction	7.0	6.9	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	6.7	6.8	7.0
Railroad	1.9	1.9	2.2
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.3	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.4	25.5	25.4
Wholesale trade	5.0	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	20.4	20.6	20.3
General merchandise stores	3.1	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	22.6	22.5	21.9
Health services	9.2	9.2	8.7
Educational services	1.1	1.1	1.0
Total government	19.5	20.3	18.7
Total federal government	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.3	17.2	15.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JULY 1983

Major Industry Grouping	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	434.8	430.7	436.5
Manufacturing	54.2	55.4	55.2
Durable Goods*	23.3	23.3	25.0
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	1.8
Primary metal industries	6.7	7.0	7.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.6
Transportation equipment	3.8	3.5	4.7
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.6
Nondurable Goods*	30.9	32.1	30.2
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.4	7.3
Beverages	1.0	1.3	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	3.9	4.6	4.0
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.4	2.2
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.5	1.5	1.3
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.7	8.1
Commercial printing	3.6	3.5	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.3	5.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	2.0	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	380.6	375.3	381.3
Construction	13.0	12.9	14.6
Transportation & public util.*	34.9	35.2	37.4
Railroad transportation	3.4	3.4	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	11.2	11.6	12.8
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.6	5.5
Water transportation	2.7	3.0	4.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	90.7	91.7	92.8
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.4	40.3	40.2
Banking	11.5	11.5	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.8	10.9
Service & mining*	115.2	115.1	110.3
Health services	37.1	36.8	36.7
Educational services	12.2	12.3	11.7
Misc. services	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total government	86.4	80.1	86.0
Total federal government	14.1	13.9	14.5
Total state & local government	72.3	66.2	71.5
Total state government	29.1	29.2	29.0
Total local government	43.2	37.0	42.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

April - June, 1983

Published Industry Title	Total Employment June 1983	Total Employment May 1983	Total Employment April 1983	Female Workers June 1983	Female Workers May 1983	Female Workers April 1983	Production Workers June 1983	Production Workers May 1983	Production Workers April 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.1	1676.4	1662.4	764.1	762.3	759.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	208.3	206.0	204.9	66.0	65.3	64.6	138.3	136.5	135.3
Durable Goods	112.1	111.1	110.7	26.6	26.1	26.0	70.0	69.5	69.1
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.5
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.6
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.7	5.7	5.3
Primary metal industries	20.8	20.8	21.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	15.6	15.7	15.8
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.5	8.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	6.3	6.2	6.1
Machinery except electrical	15.6	15.4	15.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	10.1	10.0	10.0
Electric & electronic equip.	35.6	34.9	34.6	13.8	13.5	13.4	15.5	15.0	14.9
Transportation equip.	13.4	13.4	13.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	8.7	8.8	8.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
Nondurable Goods	96.2	94.9	94.2	39.4	39.2	38.6	68.3	67.0	66.2
Food & kindred products	24.8	23.9	23.7	8.7	8.3	8.2	16.9	16.0	15.7
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile prod.	13.3	13.4	13.1	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.5
Paper & allied products	9.3	9.2	9.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	7.3	7.2	7.1
Printing & publishing	24.1	23.8	23.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	15.4	15.2	15.1
Chemicals & allied products	12.3	12.2	12.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.6	7.6	7.5
Petroleum & coal products	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	9.2	9.2	9.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.8	6.8	6.7
Leather & leather products	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	1479.8	1470.4	1457.5	698.1	697.0	694.6	--	--	--
Contract construction	88.7	86.2	83.2	7.6	7.6	7.7	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	85.9	85.4	85.7	23.3	22.8	22.5	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	38.7	38.5	39.3	6.9	6.7	6.6	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.4	39.1	39.0	14.3	14.0	13.9	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	410.7	407.5	401.8	187.9	185.9	183.3	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	93.7	94.0	93.0	25.3	25.3	25.1	--	--	--
Retail trade	317.0	313.5	308.8	162.6	160.6	158.2	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	39.7	39.4	39.7	29.3	29.0	29.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	97.7	95.9	95.5	56.6	55.9	55.9	--	--	--
Services & mining	407.5	399.3	396.0	228.1	224.1	223.8	--	--	--
Total government	389.3	396.1	395.3	194.6	200.7	201.4	--	--	--
Total federal government	132.1	130.0	128.5	61.1	60.9	60.9	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	257.2	266.1	266.8	133.5	139.8	140.5	--	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.